

ENGLISH TENANT - FARMERS
ON THE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
OF CANADA.

THE REPORTS OF:

Mr. W. WEEKS, Cleverton, Chippenham, Wilts;

Mr. T. PITT, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon;

Mr. A. J. DAVIES, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire,

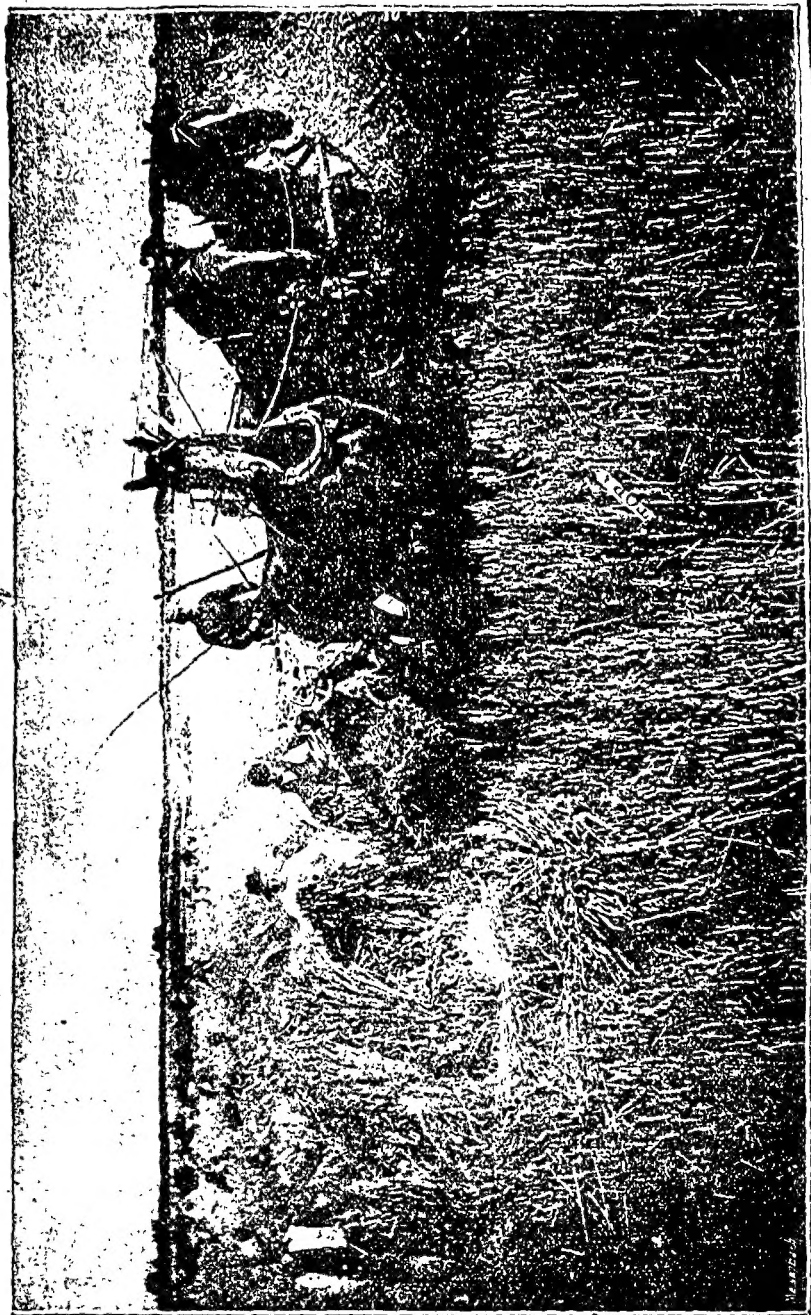
ON

Their Visit to Canada in 1893.



Published by Authority of the Government of Canada
(Department of the Interior).

FEBRUARY, 1894.



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PART III.

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PREFACE.

IN July, 1893, the High Commissioner for Canada, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, invited the following gentlemen (who are all connected with the agricultural industry in the different parts of the United Kingdom from which they come) to visit the Dominion of Canada, and report upon its agricultural resources, and the advantages the country offers for the settlement of farmers and farm labourers, and the other classes for which there is a great demand :—

Mr. A. J. Davies, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire ; Mr. W. H. Dempster, Millbrook Lodge, Clarboston Road, South Wales ; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Balloch, Culloden, Inverness, Scotland ; Mr. R. H. Faulks, Langham, Oakham, Rutland ; Mr. J. T. Franklin, Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire ; Mr. J. J. Guiry, Peppardstown, Fethard, Clonmel, Ireland ; Mr. Tom Pitt, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon ; Mr. John Roberts, Plas Heaton Farm, Trefnant, North Wales ; Mr. Reuben Shelton, Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire ; Mr. Joseph Smith, 2, Mowbray Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire ; Mr. John Steven, Purroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland ; Mr. Booth Waddington, Bolehill Farm, Wingerworth, Chesterfield ; and Mr. William Weeks, Cleverton Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

In addition, two other farmers—Mr. John Cook, of Birch Hill, Neen Sollats, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire ; and Mr. C. E. Wright, of Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire—visited the Dominion, under their own auspices, during 1893 ; and they have been good enough to prepare Reports of their impressions.

The Reports, if published together, would make a bulky volume. It has therefore been decided to divide them into the following parts :—

Part 1—The Reports of Messrs. Shelton, Waddington, Cook, and Smith.

Part 2—The Reports of Messrs. Franklin, Faulks, and Wright.

Part 3—The Reports of Messrs. Weeks, Pitt, and Davies.

Part 4—The Reports of Messrs. Roberts and Dempster.

Part 5—The Reports of Messrs. Steven and Fraser.

Part 6—The Report of Mr. Guiry.

Part 1 will be circulated in the following counties :—Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York, Lancashire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derby, and Nottingham.

Part 2, in Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

Part 3, in Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Part 4, in Wales ; *Part 5*, in Scotland ; and *Part 6*, in Ireland.

Any or all of these pamphlets, as well as other illustrated pamphlets issued by the Government, may be obtained, post free, by persons desiring to peruse them, on application to the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W. ; to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Secretary, at the same

address; or to any of the agents of the Canadian Government in the United Kingdom, whose names and addresses are as follows:—Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. E. J. Wood, 79, Hagley Road, Birmingham; Mr. P. Fleming, 44, High Street, Dundee; Mr. W. G. Stuart, Nethy Bridge, Inverness; and Mr. G. Leary, William Street, Kilkenny. Copies may also be obtained from the steamship agents, who are to be found in every village.

As the land regulations of the different Provinces are frequently referred to in the Reports, they are quoted in detail in the following paragraphs; but they are, of course, subject to alteration from time to time:—

Land

Regulations in various Provinces.

Prince Edward Island.—The available uncultivated and vacant Government land is estimated at about 45,000 acres. These consist of forest lands of medium quality, the very best having, of course, been taken up by the tenants in the first instance, and their price averages about one dollar per acre. Parties desiring to settle upon them are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase-money to bear interest at 5 per cent. and to be payable in ten annual instalments.

Nova Scotia.—There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of ungranted Government lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation; but there is some land in blocks of from 200 to 500 acres of really valuable land, and some of it the best in the province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of Crown lands is \$40 (£8 sterling) per 100 acres.

New Brunswick.—Crown lands, of which there are some 7,000,000 acres still ungranted, may be acquired as follows:—(1.) Free grants of 100 acres, by settlers over 18 years of age, on the condition of improving the land to the extent of £4 in three months; building a house 16 ft. by 20 ft., and cultivating two acres within one year; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years. (2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over 18 years of age who pays £4 in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to £2 per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 ft. by 20 ft. must be built, and two acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and ten acres cultivated in that time, is also required. (3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of 4s. 2d. per acre; purchase-money to be paid at once; cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

Quebec.—About 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands have been surveyed for sale. They are to be purchased from the Government, and are paid for in the following manner:—One-fifth of the purchase-money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The prices at which the lands are sold are merely nominal, ranging from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.). The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. The letters patent are issued free of charge. The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonisation are the Lake St. John District; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa Rivers; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

Ontario.—Any head of a family, whether male or female, having children under 18 years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. This land is mostly covered with forest, and is situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province. Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—To have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the

end of the first five years, of which at least two acres are to be cleared annually; to build a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year. In the *Rainy River* district, to the west of Lake Superior, consisting of well-watered uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under 18 years of age residing with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over 18, or to a married man not having children under 18 residing with him; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 80 acres additional, at the rate of one dollar per acre, payable in four annual instalments.

Manitoba and North-West Territories.—Free grants of one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, not previously entered, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10. The grant of the patent is subject to the following conditions having been complied with:—

By making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period.

Persons making entry for homesteads on or after September 1st in any year are allowed until June 1st following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence. The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entrance fee of \$10. In certain cases forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for entry, but slightly additional fees, and value of improvements thereon, if any, are demanded from the homesteader in each case, and when abandoned pre-emptions are taken up they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents. In connection with his homestead entry the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at present \$3 per acre. In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least 12 months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated 30 acres thereof.

The following diagram shows the manner in which the country is surveyed. It represents a township—that is, a tract of land six miles square, containing 36 sections of one mile square each. These sections are subdivided into quarter-sections of 160 acres each, more or less.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 ACRES.						N.					
1 MILE SQUARE.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.					
	30.	Schoo Lands	23.	27.	H.B. Lands	25.					
	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.					
	18.	17.	16.	15.	14.	13.					
	7.	H.B. Lands	8.	9.	10.	School Lands	11.	12.			
	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.					
W.						E.					
						S.					

The right of pre-emption has ceased to exist, having been altogether discontinued since 1st January, 1890.

Information respecting timber, mineral, coal, grazing and hay lands, may be

obtained from any of the land agents. Homesteaders in the first year of settlement are entitled to free permits to cut a specified quantity of timber for their own use only, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents.

It must be distinctly understood that the land regulations are subject to variation from time to time. Settlers should take care to obtain from the land agent, when making their entry, an explanation of the actual regulations in force at that time, and the clause of the Act under which the entry is made endorsed upon the receipt, so that no question or difficulty may then or thereafter arise.

British Columbia.—In this province any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over 18 years, or an alien proposing to become a British subject, may acquire the right from the Provincial Government to pre-empt not more than 160 acres of Crown lands west of the Cascade Range, and 320 acres in the east of the province. The price is 4s. 2d. an acre, payable by four annual instalments. The conditions are—(1) Personal residence of the settler, or his family or agent; (2) improvements to be made of the value of 10s. 6d. an acre. Lands from 160 to 640 acres may also be bought at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, according to class, without conditions of residence or improvements.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Syndicate have not yet fully arranged the terms upon which they will dispose of their unoccupied lands. They own about 1,500,000 acres, but they are much broken up by rock and mountains.

The land belonging to the Dominion Government lies within the "Railway Belt," a tract 20 miles wide on each side of the line, which begins near the sea-board, runs through the New Westminster district, and up the Fraser Valley to Lytton; thence it runs up the Thompson River valley, past Kamloops and through Eagle Pass, across the northern part of Kootenay district to the eastern frontier of British Columbia. The country is laid out in townships in the same way as in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The lands may be purchased at a price not less than \$5 (£1) per acre—free from settlement conditions, no sale, except in special cases, to exceed 640 acres to any one person. The lands may be "homesteaded" in certain proclaimed districts by settlers who intend to reside on them. A registration fee of \$10 (£2) is charged at the time of application. Six months is allowed in which to take possession, and at the end of three years, on proof of continuous residence of not less than six months annually and cultivation, he acquires a patent on payment of \$1 per acre for the land. In case of illness, or of necessary absence from the homestead during the three years, additional time will be granted to the settler to conform to the Government regulations. Any person after 12 months' residence on his homestead, and cultivation of 30 acres, may obtain a patent on payment of \$2.50 (10s.) per acre. These conditions apply to agricultural lands.

In addition to the free-grant lands available in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, several companies have large blocks of land which they offer for disposal at reasonable rates, from \$2.50 up to \$10 per acre. Among others, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Land Commissioner, Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Winnipeg) has about 14 millions of acres; and the Hudson Bay Company (Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Chipman, Winnipeg) has also a considerable area. The same remark applies to the Canada North-West Land Company (Land Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Scarth, Winnipeg) and the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company; and there are several other companies, including the Land Corporation of Canada. The Alberta Coal and Railway Company also own nearly half a million acres of land in the district of Alberta. The prices of these lands vary according to position, but in most cases the terms of purchase are easy, and arranged in annual instalments, spread over a number of years. Mr. R. Seeman, c/o The Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, Winnipeg, has purchased about 80,000 acres of land from

that railway company. He is prepared to sell the land at a reasonable rate per acre, a small sum being paid down, the remainder in annual instalments on a graduated scale. Mr. Seeman has already sold about 40,000 acres during the last year. As will be seen from some of the delegates' Reports, Lord Brassey, Senator Sanford, and others have land for sale. The Colonisation Board have also land for disposal, under favourable arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained of Mr. G. B. Borradale, Winnipeg.

Improved Farms. In all the provinces improved farms may be purchased at reasonable prices—that is, farms on which buildings have been erected and a portion of the land cultivated.

The following are the average prices in the different provinces, the prices being regulated by the position of the farms, the nature and extent of the buildings, and contiguity to towns and railways:—Prince Edward Island, from £4 to £7 per acre; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, from £2 to £10; Ontario, from £2 to £20; Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from £1 to £10; and British Columbia, from £2 to £20. These farms become vacant for the reasons which are explained with accuracy in many of the accompanying Reports. They are most suitable for persons possessed of some means, who desire more of the social surroundings than can be obtained in those parts of the various provinces in which Government lands are still available for occupation and settlement.

Agricultural Exports. Canada has already assumed an important position as an agricultural country, and the value of its exports of such products alone now nearly reaches \$50,000,000* annually, in addition to the immense quantity required for home consumption. The principal items of farm and dairy produce exported in 1892 — the latest returns available — were: Horned cattle, \$7,748,949; horses, \$1,354,027; sheep, \$1,385,146; butter, \$1,056,058; cheese, \$11,652,412; eggs, \$1,019,798; flour, \$1,784,413; green fruit, \$1,444,883; barley, \$2,613,363; pease, \$3,450,534; wheat, \$6,949,851; potatoes, \$294,421. Besides the articles specially enumerated, a considerable export trade was done in bacon and hams, beef, lard, mutton, pork, poultry, and other meats, as well as in beans, Indian corn, oats, malt, oatmeal, flour-meal, bran, fruits, and tomatoes. The chief importers of Canadian produce at the present time are Great Britain and the United States, but an endeavour is being made, and so far with success, to extend the trade with the mother country, and to open up new markets in other parts of the world. The products of the fisheries, the mines, and the forests are also exported to a large annual value; and the manufacturing industry is a most important and increasing one, especially in the eastern provinces, and includes almost every article that can be mentioned.

It is not necessary to extend this preface or to summarise the

* The exports of these products in 1879 were only 33½ million dollars, and the importance of the present volume of the trade may be realised when it is remembered that prices have declined, roughly, 25 per cent. in the interval.

various Reports; they must be allowed to speak for themselves. They deal with Canada as seen by practical agriculturists, and refer not only to its advantages, but to its disadvantages, for no country is without the latter in some shape or form. It may safely be said, however, that Canada has fewer drawbacks than many other parts of the world; and this is borne out by the favourable opinions that are generally expressed by the Delegation. Those who read the Reports of the farmers who visited Canada in 1879 and 1880 will realise that immense progress has been made since that time—when the vast region west of Winnipeg was only accessible by railway for a short distance, and direct communication with Eastern Canada, through British territory, was not complete. Considerable development has also taken place since 1890—when the previous Delegation visited the country.

The Canadian Government, in inviting the Delegation, wished to place, before the public, information of a reliable and independent character as to the prospects the Dominion offers for the settlement of persons desiring to engage in agricultural pursuits, and it is believed that its efforts will be as much appreciated now as they were on previous occasions. In Great Britain and Ireland the area of available land is limited, and there is a large and ever-increasing population; while at the same time Canada has only a population of about 5,000,000, and hundreds of millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world, simply waiting for people to cultivate it, capable of yielding in abundance all the products of a temperate climate for the good of mankind. It only remains to be said that any persons, of the classes to whom Canada presents so many opportunities, who decide to remove their homes to the Dominion, will receive a warm welcome in any part of the country, and will at once realise that they are not strangers in a strange land, but among fellow British subjects, with the same language, customs, and loyalty to the Sovereign, which obtain in the Old Country.

For general information about Canada, advice to intending Emigrants, and a description of the Canadian Agricultural and Dairy Exhibits at Chicago, see Appendices (pages 61 to 72).

In addition to the Reports of the Delegates referred to above, the Reports of Professor Long, the well-known Agricultural Expert, and of Professor Wallace (Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy), of Edinburgh University—who visited Canada in 1893—are also available for distribution, and may be procured from any of the Agents of the Government.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. WEEKS,

Cleverton, Chippenham, Wilts.

IN response to an invitation from the Canadian Government, requesting British farmers to visit the different provinces of the Dominion and report on its agricultural resources, I applied, and was selected by Sir Charles Tupper as a delegate to represent Hampshire and Wilts, and, wishing to have a fair understanding before I started, was told that I was not to go as a paid servant to boom the country, but as a guest, with a free hand to say and do as I wished; and I think it my duty to my countrymen to report every drawback and every inconvenience that emigrants will have to face, as well as the advantages they will obtain. I will write my Report in as few words as possible, knowing there were several delegates, each expected to send in a Report, and we cannot expect the public to read all the Reports unless they are very brief.

I was so pleased with the land laws and regulations that I should have referred to them, but I have been informed they will be dealt with, and statistical information given, in an introduction to these Reports.

I will leave to others the pleasure of describing the voyage, *General* the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and Rocky *Advice.* Mountains, the magnificent timber and vast tracts of prairie, &c., and settle down to what must ever be the principal question, £ s. d. I never lost sight of the idea that I was likely to be asked on my return, by all kinds and conditions of men: Can I do better in Canada than in England? I must ask: What have you done in England? A man with capital has unlimited openings in Canada, either in farming, mining, or manufacturing; or he can get nearly double the interest for his money, if he simply wants to live on the use of it. Miners, mechanics, artisans, and agricultural labourers get higher wages than they would in England, and can live quite as cheaply; anyone able and willing to undertake manual labour is sure of employment at good wages; but those following the professions and lighter callings—barristers, solicitors, doctors, clerks, draughtsmen, shop assistants, railway *employés*, and, in fact, anyone who prefers working with his brain rather than his hands—had better stay at home, as the supply more than equals the demand, and Britishers are not cute enough to compete with men born and bred in the country. There is no demand for governesses, female clerks, or shop assistants, but female servants with good characters can easily obtain good homes and good wages. But the agricultural resources of the country is the principal thing I have to deal with, and with a country more than 3,000 miles across that is rather a big undertaking. I will begin with dairy farming, and say decidedly that Canadian cheese and butter can compete successfully against the world,

as proved by the awards taken at the World's Fair at Chicago, where, in the final competition for cheese made in 1893, Canada carried off in the class for Cheddar cheese 369 awards, against 45 for the whole United States. We shall have an opportunity of tasting the big Canadian cheese that was made at Perth, in Ontario, and exhibited at Chicago; it weighed 22,000 lbs. net, is 28 feet in circumference, 6 feet high, and 207,200 lbs. of milk were used in making it.

The factory system of cheese-making prevails in Canada. *Cheese* There are 1,400 cheese factories, and many creameries, *Factories.* that relieve the farmers, and especially the females, of the heaviest duties of the dairy. A dairyman at starting would have no difficulty in obtaining whatever breed of cows he fancied, as pedigree cattle of all breeds have been imported for years; and though the price given by the factories for milk is less than in England, the cost of keep for cows is small, and there is a good margin for profit.

Cattle are bred in thousands on the ranches, and, though they are only worth £8 per head when fat, they pay well, as the land is rented from the Government on a 21 years' lease at 2 cents, or one penny, per acre.

Sheep are bred in large numbers in the older provinces, and the number exported is about 300,000 a year, which will greatly increase in the near future.

They have a good class of horses in Canada, and they can be bred, broken to saddle and harness, and put on the English market at a cost of £25 per head, so they ought to pay.

We now come to grain-growing, and at the present *Grain-Growing.* price there is very little profit in it in any part of the world. At the Millers and Bakers' Exhibition held in London in June, 1892, a sample of Red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba was awarded the highest possible prize, against the wheat produce of the world, and took the Champion Gold Medal. I brought home samples of it this year, and the millers I showed it to said no better could be grown. That wheat was only worth 2s. per bushel in Manitoba, but the land is so easily cultivated, horse keep is cheap, and, owing to superior implements, no rent to pay, and very light taxes, it can be grown at a cost of 1s. 8d. per bushel; so there is a profit, though small; and when we consider that it costs £6 10s. per acre to grow, thresh, and market wheat in England, we must give the Canadian best. As a rule, the man who grows grain does nothing else, and in a bad grain season is bound to suffer. Others go in wholly for cattle, sheep, or horses. That pays well if done on a large scale, with plenty of capital; but a man with small means should go in for mixed farming: then, if one branch fails, he has others to fall back on.

In describing the soil of Canada, I may say I believe *Where to Go.* some of it to be the best in the world, but there are large areas of timber lands of no use to farmers, and vast tracts of barren sand and rocks; but there is enough good land to supply the need of every man who is likely to

emigrate for the next 20 years, and the very best of it can be taken as a free grant by those who will take the trouble to find it. If you want to save time and expense in looking for good land, go to one of the British farmers who have been to Canada as delegates. Their addresses may be had from the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London. They have no interest in the Colony, and don't care one straw whether you go or stay away; but they have been all over the country, and if you tell them what you want to grow when you get there, they will advise you what spot to go to. For instance, if you want to grow fruit, go near Niagara Falls, in Ontario; if grain, try Manitoba; for mixed farming, go to the North-West Territories, where you are close to the British Columbia market, and the price of farm produce is as high there as in England. North of Edmonton, as well as east and west of it, there is land 4 feet deep in solid black mould; it will grow four or five tons of hay per acre, and finer crops of grain than the best land in England. There is plenty of timber and water; horses, sheep, and cattle do well.

If you want a ranch for cattle or horses, there is good land between Calgary and Fort McLeod; but do not go far south of Calgary for mixed farming at present: through want of water in that district, it is not reliable; but they are turning their attention to irrigation.

For hop-growing, take the valleys between the Rocky Mountains. At Agassiz they grow the best quality, and double the quantity per acre that can be grown in England.



EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

*Government
Experimental
Farms.*

We visited several experimental farms, and though I would always back a practical farmer against a scientific one to keep the cart on the wheels in bad times, experimental farms are very useful in a new country. The managers are not expected to make the farm pay, and they are as willing to tell a new settler of their failures as of the success they have had; so he can easily ascertain from them what will grow in the neighbourhood and what will not, the best way to till the soil, the best crops to grow, and how to grow them, and save himself the time, trouble, and expense of experimenting.

I am not going to say anything against Canadians, *Canadian* because they are the best-hearted people in the world. No *Farming.* one ever said a word to me but what was a kind word, and they will go out of their way to assist the greatest stranger; but by far the biggest half of the men who till the soil are not Canadians, and they are the worst farmers I ever saw. There has been enough straw burnt and hay wasted this year in Canada to keep every beast in the British Isles for five years. The reason why the average production of grain is so low is, the farmers crop more land than they can handle, and they grow wheat on the same land 10 or 20 years following, without returning anything to it in the shape of manure. If we treated land like this in England, we should not reap as much grain as we put in for seed. A lot of the settlers never had any experience in cultivating land. The crofters I saw were mostly fishermen; and men who followed all trades and professions in the Old Country take to farming in Canada. They obtain their houses, stock, and implements often on credit, and have to pay big interest on the money, and yet they expect to make a fortune. If these men get a living, what is possible to men who know how to handle the land, and could pay cash for their stock and



A FARM-HOUSE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

implements? What good farmers I did see were doing well, and I can give the addresses of several who started with nothing, and have made a fortune in 10 or 11 years. They were either born in Canada,

or went there very young; they had employed no help, father and sons doing all the farm work, while the wife and daughters did the house work, baked, milked cows, and attended the dairy, and often looked after calves and pigs. I made a note of several, and will copy two or three notes just as I made them. *September 12th.*—Saw the first well-cultivated farm in Manitoba. The owner—Mr. Shipley, of Way Bank, Stonewall, near Winnipeg—took the land as a free grant, or homestead. No capital to begin with; is now well off; farm in good state of cultivation; good crops; has cattle, horses, and pigs; comfortable home and farm buildings; and some dollars to lend to a friend in need. Did all the work of the farm with the help of his boys, but the boys had been well educated, and had the manners of gentlemen; wife and daughters do all the work of house and dairy, bake, serve calves, &c., but were as bright and intelligent as any ladies in England, and seemed quite contented and happy. *September 14th.*—Good farm at Mr. James Overend's, Ninette Post Office, Manitoba, head of Pelican Lake. Has a nice herd of cattle; farm, 900 acres; homesteaded first quarter-section, bought the rest; nice house and buildings. Were cutting grass, with a self-binding reaper, that was over 4 tons per acre. Had begun without much capital, and has made a fortune in 11 years. *September 16th.*—Called on Mr. James Taggart, who emigrated first to Ontario; moved 10 years ago to his present residence at Valley Grove, Souris Plain. Started with no capital; homesteaded first quarter-section, took next quarter as pre-emption at \$2.50; bought half a section at \$6 per acre, and another quarter at \$9 per acre. As the country filled up land kept getting dearer. Has now 800 acres, with a first-class house, barn, granary, stables, and other buildings, that cost \$2,800, and it is all paid for; has 450 acres of grain—the rest pasture; grows 40 bushels of wheat and 50 oats of per acre; has nice lot of cattle, pigs, and 10 good working horses. The secret of his success was to be seen in four big sons; the eldest was 17 when he came to Valley Grove.

The worst failures I saw in Canada were cases where *Farm Pupils.* gentlemen had paid premiums for their sons to learn farming. The men who took the premium knew when they took it that the only way to learn farming was to drive a plough, drill, self-binding reaper, or mowing machine, attend cattle, sheep, and horses; and if the boys would do that, any honest man would pay them wages and find them good board and lodging; and when the boys find they have been cheated, they often refuse to work, and idle away their time at hotels, drinking, and learning nothing but bad habits. I hope it is the last I shall ever hear of a man paying a premium for his son to learn farming. If the boy is able and willing to work, I know plenty of men who will teach him, and pay him whatever wages he deserves; but if he is too proud to go through the practical part of farming, keep him at home: Canada is no place for him.

Another failure is the man who in the good old days was *Who should* a gentleman farmer, and when things began to go wrong *Emigrate.* would not cut down his expenses, but lived in luxury till he lost all his capital, then emigrated, and found luxuries cost more in Canada than they do at home. These men get

nearly frozen in the winter, because they won't work to keep themselves warm, for it is cold there in the winter; and I say to those who can't stand the cold, or who want servants to wait on them: Don't go, for



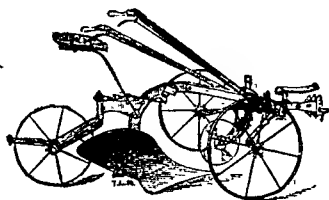
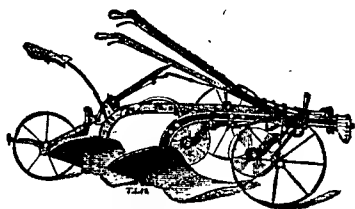
FARM SCENE, MANITOBA.

you don't get your chickens cooked in Canada; and I say to any man 45 or 50 years old who has never travelled: Stay where you are, if you can: things are so different in a young country, that a man who has trod one path all his life would not like to alter his ways to suit another country. We are too thickly populated in England, and the young and strong can easily adapt themselves to the ways of a new country, and to them I say, Emigrate. Now comes the question, Where? And I think I can give reliable advice on that point, as I have been all through Canada, I spent six years in Australia and New Zealand, and have been in the States of New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, in America; so when my own boys are big enough to emigrate, I can easily tell them what country to select. I like Australia and New Zealand, but it is a long way to go. Times are bad there just now, and the price of farm produce is always low. The land in the States is all taken up, and held for more money than it is worth, and there are a lot of men there who can't get employment. There are what land agents call "improved farms" in the settled parts of Canada that can be bought cheaply, because the owners have cropped them till they are nearly worn out. If you want a nice house and a fence, buy an improved farm, but don't think for a moment the land has been improved, for it has not. It may have

been cleared of timber, and that is an improvement, but I never saw an acre of land where the soil had been improved. I shall say to my boys: There is land in Manitoba and the North-West, virgin prairie, that is good enough without any improvement. You can homestead it, or buy it at a very low price. Go there and prosper. You will be in Greater Britain, a British subject still, among men who are loyal to the Queen, and delight in the cry of, "One flag for ever." And, stranger, what is good for them is good for you.

The principal things to take are all your old clothes *What to Take.* (as anything does to wear in the North-West), also plenty of new warm clothing and underclothing; and be sure and take a good gun, as game is very plentiful. Many Englishmen have an idea that people living in thinly populated districts are liable to be molested by Indians, but such is not the case. They have land reserved for them, and they keep on it; and their numbers do not increase, like the white men. They have given trouble in the past, but are not likely to do so again, as they know the whites are too strong for them. They are quiet and peaceable, and as they become educated and civilised they turn their attention to agricultural pursuits.

I have left the most important piece of advice till the last; it is this: If you have any money in your pocket, keep it there, or bank it; you will have people asking you to buy land, and invest in various speculations, but have nothing to do with them till you have been long enough in the country to be sure the investments are sound. It is a great deal easier to lay out your money than to get it back; and even if your object is to take some of the land the Government are willing to give you, take plenty of time to look about before you select it. You may settle on a useful piece of land, and after you entered for it discover something better; but you can't change. When you have once homesteaded a farm, you must stick to it or buy some more: the Government won't give any one man two pieces of land, unless in very exceptional circumstances. The best plan is to work for some farmer for a time till you find a spot you are perfectly satisfied with; and I may tell you farm servants usually board with the family, and are treated as equals



DOUBLE-FURROW AND SINGLE-FURROW WHEEL PLOUGHS.

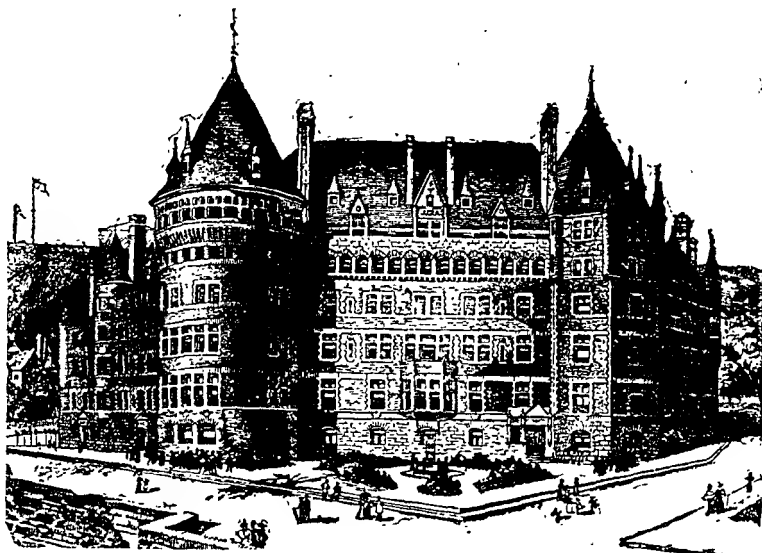
THE REPORT OF MR. T. PITT,

Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon.

HAVING seen an invitation in the Press from the Dominion Government to farmers desirous of visiting that country with a view to reporting on the agricultural resources of the country generally, and especially of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I replied offering my services, and was fortunate in being selected.

Accordingly, I left Liverpool on the evening of August *The Voyage.* 24th, 1893, by s.s. "Vancouver," Dominion Line.

The officers and stewards did all in their power to make the passage agreeable and comfortable to all alike. The passage generally was a favourable one, with only a little fog; and, as we arrived at Quebec early in the afternoon of September 2nd, it will be seen that we really had a good passage. One little incident occurred



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY HOTEL, QUEBEC

whilst going up the St. Lawrence—viz., the discovery of a boat, about two miles distant, keel upwards, with two persons holding on to it, whom we were fortunate enough to rescue from their perilous position.

Father and son were fishing, and the boat capsized in a squall. The St. Lawrence is a magnificent river, and its banks are thickly populated by descendants of the early French settlers.

On arriving at Quebec, we had two or three hours before Quebec: dark to drive around the city. It is very strongly fortified; the citadel being on the top of a lofty summit projecting into the St. Lawrence, the river at this point not being much over a mile in width. There is a great history attached to this pretty, old-fashioned city, with its narrow, winding, and precipitous streets. With that I have nothing to do.

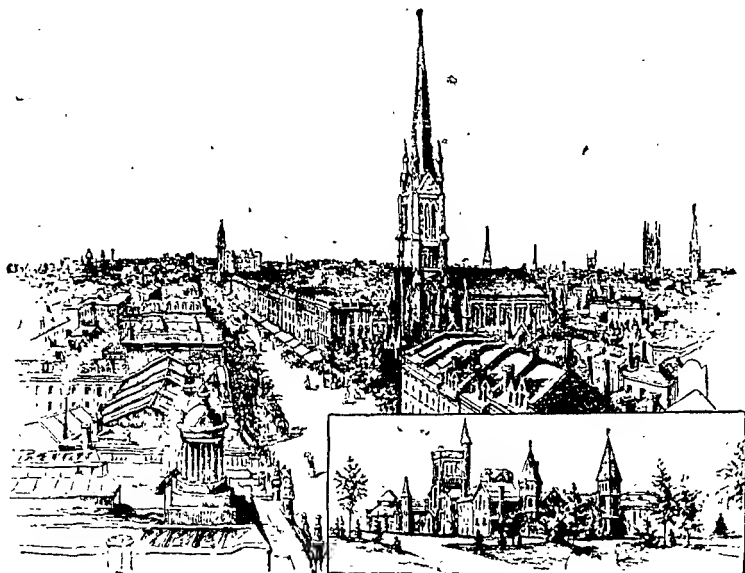
Leaving Quebec about midnight, we reached Montreal Montreal. about 1 p.m., Sep. 3rd. This is a very fine city, situated at the base of a mountain, hence its name—Mont-Royal—and has a population of over 250,000. It boasts of fine wharves, large warehouses, fine public buildings, residences, good hotels, wide streets, with good electric car service, and is of necessity a large trading centre, as the produce of the Western portion of the Dominion is all brought here by lake, river, and rail, for export to our own market.

Sep. 4th.—Arrived at Ottawa, capital of the Dominion, a fine city, with handsome buildings, especially the Government Buildings, with their fine library and reading room. Called on several official gentlemen, who received us most courteously, and gave us every assistance and information as to our route, &c.

Ottawa This also is a very busy city, with its numerous
Experimental lumber mills and other manufactories, the waters of
Farm. the river Ottawa being the motive power. In the
afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Fortier, we drove
to the Central Experimental Farm (450 acres).

This is one of some five excellent institutions spread over Canada for the benefit of the farmers and settlers, and maintained by the Government. One can hardly estimate the benefits conferred by these farms on all connected with agriculture. Buildings are spacious and economically planned, and serve as a pattern for those about to erect new buildings. Good specimens, usually pedigree, of several breeds of cattle, with a special view to dairying, are kept. The same may be said of sheep and hogs. Experiments are tried with grain, with a view to ascertain the best time for seeding, and to find those sorts which mature earliest, which is an essential where they are liable to get early frosts; also with grasses, natural and artificial; with all kinds of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, and shrubs. The best sorts of grain are supplied to farmers for seed in small quantities of 3 lbs. each; the number distributed last year was 16,906, equivalent to 24½ tons. Farmers' own growth of grain is also tested for seed purposes, and 1,600 samples have been tested this year. They are invited to visit the farm at any time, and the superintendent is always ready to help them with any information they may require. Annual reports are also issued by these farms—four years ago 5,000 to 10,000 copies were sufficient for the demand, now 40,000 are required—giving details of the year's work in all its branches, and the farmer treasures these

reports among his best books as most reliable authorities. Doubtless there are many other advantages connected with these farms which I do not remember; but in a large country, with every variety of climatic and other difficulties, and with such a previously inexperienced class of tillers of the soil as there must be among new settlers, the benefits must be immense, and it appears to me that the Government do their utmost to smooth them away, and make farming easy.



TORONTO.

Toronto. We next visited the Toronto Fair, on September 6th. The exhibition grounds, situated on Lake Ontario, and extending over 100 acres, with permanent buildings, the largest and most commodious in Canada, are handed over to a committee of the leading citizens for two months. The fair is open for 12 days. We were, unfortunately, too early to see any of the animal exhibits, as they are sent in for the second week. We were, however, much pleased with the show of fruit and vegetables of all kinds; grain, natural and artificial grasses, the former from 4 ft. to 8 ft. in length; two specimens of wood—tamarac and spruce; implements being unpacked; stoves, very ornamental, both for heating and domestic purposes; orchids, ferns, foliage and other plants, better than are seen in many of our Old Country greenhouses. The programme also includes trotting races, lacrosse contests, local industries, and all

kinds of amusements. In this way many not actually interested in agriculture are attracted, and the gate-money is enormous, making it, I believe, almost self-supporting. After leaving the grounds, we visited the extensive premises of Messrs. Massey-Harris Co., machine and implement manufacturers (the excellence of whose work is already known in this country), employing from 1,200 to 1,500 hands, and turning out last year 11,000 to 12,000 self-binders and 8,000 to 10,000 mowers. Speaking of their work, and of the implements we saw throughout Canada generally, we were convinced that they were lighter, more durable, and cheaper than here. Next day—Sep. 7th—we visited the Niagara Falls, which does not concern my Report.

Nickel On passing Sudbury, we were told of a recent discovery of nickel near that place, only awaiting capital to create
Deposits. a large industry. We reached Winnipeg early September 11th. Called on Messrs. L. A. Hamilton, and H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, who kindly arranged our routes, and supplied us with tickets, &c.

After lunch, accompanied by Mr. Leacock—who is to be
Winnipeg to our guide to the North-West—we drove to Stonewall,
Stonewall. passing over about 16 miles of good prairie land. Called on the Hon. Mr. Jackson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; found him superintending some threshing on his farm; had just finished 1,050 bushels of oats from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.—the day's work, allowing one hour for dinner. Sowed his wheat May 15th, and cut it on September 1st; it yielded 34 bushels per acre, and was worth 40 cents per bushel.

Sep. 12th.—Drove to Stony Mountain, where Colonel
Stony Irvine kindly showed us over the Penitentiary; about 70
Mountain. inmates, very orderly and give no trouble; farm, probably about one section, attached to it, on which the inmates are employed. There are five such in the Dominion, and one other for women, corresponding with our Dartmoor or Portland establishments. Wheat crop realised 35 bushels per acre, and oats 55 to 60 bushels.

Returned to Winnipeg, capital of the province of Manitoba. This is a handsomely built city, with splendid electric car service and lighting, and wide streets. Fine hospital, large flour mills, grain elevators, and lumber mills, and many public buildings; the chief workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway—between Montreal and the Pacific—are here, and the train yard contains more than 20 miles of sidings.

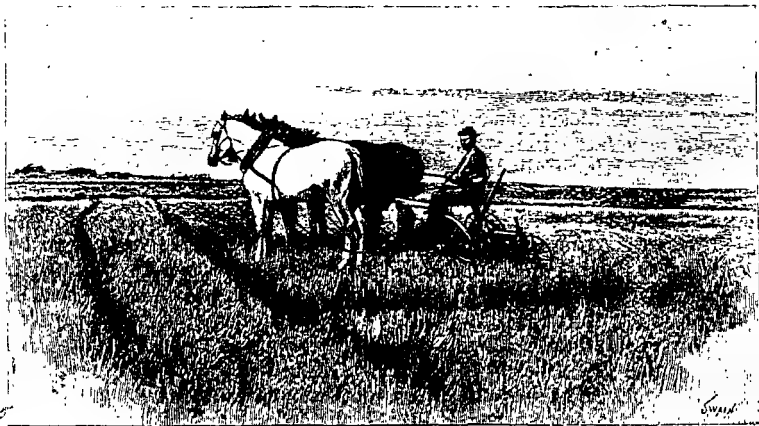
Sep. 13th.—Left Winnipeg, passing through a splendid
Southern district to Morden, which is a flourishing settlement of
Manitoba. Mennonites, originally from Germany; arrived at Killarney at 3.35 p.m. Drove at once to see a farmer who came out 11 years ago with about \$800; now values his entire stock at \$8,000. He grew in—

1890, 120 acres of wheat, producing 3,320 bushels—sold at 75 cents per bushel;	
1891, 140 " " " 4,380 " " 52 " "	
1892, 175 " " " 4,200 " " 55 " "	
1893, 150 " " and 50 acres of oats, worth 30 cents per bushel,	

but not yet threshed. Has 340 acres in cultivation; sows about 200

acres to grain every year; remainder is summer fallow. Has 31 cattle, 11 horses, and 10 milking cows.

Sep. 14th.—Drove to Glenboro', calling at Belmont and Glenboro'. Grund on our way, and visiting other farmers, who gave us similar results, though we heard of as much as 55 bushels per acre of wheat, and exceptional averages of about 45 bushels. In one sheltered valley we found citron and other fruits being



A KILLARNEY CROFTER PLOUGHING.

grown. Saw lots of wild ducks and geese in lakes, and wild turkeys. At Glenboro' met Messrs. Doig, Duncan, and Axford. Average of wheat this year around Glenboro', 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Sep. 15th.—Mr. Thompson drove me around the neighbourhood, visiting one or two farmers—prosperous and happy, and well pleased with their location. Afternoon, drove to Souris; very good agricultural district. Called on a successful farmer, some six miles from Souris, owning $1\frac{1}{4}$ sections; soil 2 ft. deep. Has built good house and first-class stable. Came out from Ontario 10 years ago with not much capital.

Sep. 16th.—Left Souris, driving to Brandon. Wheat crop this year around Souris, 5 bushels to 12 bushels per acre. *Drive to Brandon.* Season too dry, and crop much injured by hot wind about a month before harvest, causing premature ripening and much shedding of grain—a very general complaint this year—thus reducing the average. 1-in. lumber is worth here £4 per 1,000 ft. There are also large lumber mills here, the logs being floated down the Assiniboine River from the Riding Mountains, about 120 miles distant.

Sep. 17th.—Sunday. Drove to experimental farm to arrange for visit to-morrow. During the day met Mr. Campbell, of the Asylum; Mr. Ord, Dominion Lands agent; Mr. Lucas, of Calgary; and others. *Sep. 18th.*—Drove to the experimental farm; 640 acres, with

Brandon
Experimental
Farm.

320 acres in cultivation. The able manager, Mr. Bedford, showed us over the buildings, and the various classes of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Average crop of wheat this year, 20 to 30 bushels; barley, 40 to 65 bushels; oats, 60 to 80 bushels, the Banner oats being the best variety. 200 varieties of native or prairie grasses; tomatoes, a good crop, but frosted; mangold, 1,400 bushels; and swedes, 1,000 bushels per acre, 60 lbs. being a bushel. This is their average crop. Depth of soil, 18 in. to 4 ft. This is another of the farms alluded to above. Here, and at a similar farm at Indian Head, a considerable acreage is devoted to growing pure grain for seed purposes, and this has been sold to some 300 farmers in 2-bushel lots at about 10 cents beyond market value, so that early applicants can obtain sufficient seed with which to sow an acre. Only the best varieties are cultivated on these farms for this purpose. The surplus pedigree animals are annually sold, and readily purchased by farmers, at reasonable prices. As one of the delegates doubted the existence of clay on this farm, we drove out, accompanied by an *employé*, with a spade; after digging 2 ft., we found no clay, but better soil.



CATTLE IN THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY

Also met Mr. Livingstone, the flax king of Ontario, who has a large farm in the Morden district, producing flax, and crushing 2,000 bushels of flax seed per diem, making 150 tons of cake a week. Has also a large farm in Ontario; 1,000 acres in ordinary cultivation. Also met

Mr. Hall, of Griswold; farming 1,000 acres, who has averaged (from 1882 to 1891 on 300 acres, half on new breaking or summer fallow, and half on stubble) 27 bushels of wheat per acre, at 67 cents per bushel. Cost of threshing grain, 4 cents per bushel; or 6 cents per bushel, including board for men and hauling to granary. Total cost from ploughing to putting grain into elevator or granary, 30 cents per bushel, for a crop of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. In 1891 had 300 acres of wheat, producing 10,438 bushels, at 78½ cents per bushel. Has 300 acres of grass land fenced in. Average crop of wheat for the province of Manitoba this year is 17 bushels, and worth from 47 to 50 cents per bushel. Oats in Brandon are worth from 31 to 33 cents per bushel. Has 75 cattle, 25 horses, 7 breeding sows. Sold 9 steers over three years old at 2½ cents per lb., live weight, by which all cattle, sheep, and hogs, are bought and sold.

Sep. 19th.—We leave Brandon, passing Indian Head, and arrive at Qu'Appelle, where Lord Brassey's agent—
Lord Brassey's Farms. Mr. Sheppard—met us. Between Indian Head and

Qu'Appelle Lord Brassey owns about 41,000 acres, with four sections in cultivation; has 1,400 acres of wheat and 200 acres of barley and oats this year. *Sep. 20th.*—Mr. Sheppard drove us over the farm, with which we were much pleased. The grain was all cut, and they were busy carrying to stacks. In 1891 six binders cut 100 acres of wheat a day, 30½ bushels per acre, and 1,800 bushels a day were threshed. Value of land, from \$3 to \$30 per acre. Cost of ploughing, with five horses, and two—sometimes three—furrow ploughs, is \$2 per acre. About 500 acres is summer-fallowed every year. Mr. Sheppard now drove us, calling for Mr. McKay, manager of the experimental farm, to a farmer threshing 35-40 bushels per acre on first breaking; on the previous day threshed 800 bushels of wheat in the morning, and 1,000 bushels of oats in the afternoon. Average threshing last year was 1,500 bushels per day.

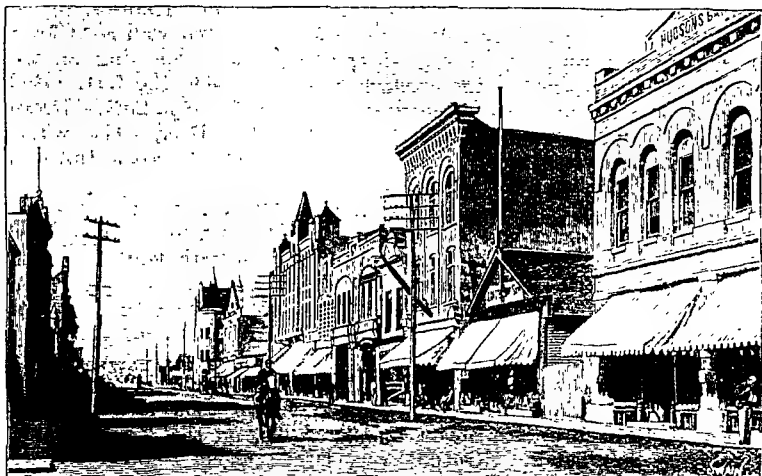
One farmer three or four miles distant threshed 2,260 bushels on one day. Has one section cost him \$10 per acre four years ago, and was a portion of the Bell Farm. Eighteen men will work threshing machine, including hauling grain to own granary. Also informed me that cattle will do out on prairie around straw heaps at 30° below zero Fah. Freight from here to Montreal, 32 cents per bushel. Prefers this climate to Ontario, and is the finest he has ever struck. Tells me that Lord Brassey has no land equal to two sections one mile north of here, which can be bought at \$7 per acre, and is equal to his section, where he has soil 5 ft. deep. Employs three three-horse teams; when land is in cultivation one team will work 100 acres.

Experimental Farm. After lunch with Mr. Sheppard, we drove to the experimental farm, Mr. McKay kindly showing us over it. Saw three good bulls—Shorthorn, Polled Angus, and Holstein; the latter used chiefly for dairying purposes.

The stalls were under a grand barn. Saw also some famous hogs. The samples of grain were good, and there was one especially good grass, imported from Austria—*Bromus inermis*—producing 3 tons 12 cwt. per acre. Indian corn is used to a great extent for ensilage, being chaffed

before being put into silo. Onions were also very fine. This farm is likewise doing good work. We also passed through the Bell Farm, originally 60,000 acres, costing \$1½ per acre, owned by Major Bell, from Ontario; in 1882 was formed into a company. Lord Brassey bought about 33,000 acres. Major Bell now owns about 14,000 acres, with 4,000 in cultivation. Indians help on the Bell Farm in harvest.

Some farmers after a fallow take a crop of grain, then burn the stubble and take a second crop, and also a third and fourth, without ploughing.



CALGARY.

*Calgary to
Edmonton.*

Sep. 21st.—Reached Calgary. Slight fall of snow. After breakfast, left for Edmonton. Much pleased with land from Innisfail; level prairie, with bush.

Arriving at South Edmonton at 9 p.m., crossed the Saskatchewan to old town. The following morning examined some good specimens of grain and grasses; one kind, 5 ft. high, having produced 5 tons per acre. Was told that one man had grown wheat 14 years in succession, without manure or summer fallow. Introduced to the Mayor, Mr. Macaulay, and to Mr. Anderson, Dominion Lands agent. The latter has been 52 years in Canada—40 years in Quebec, and 12 here. This weather is more severe than any during the 12 years he has been here. Went over a Hudson's Bay fort; saw some old brass guns in good condition, except wheels. Had strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries in perfection this summer. Soil from 6 to 24 in. deep. Government land here can be bought at \$3 per acre, and free grants may be had within a reasonable distance; that in the hands of speculators

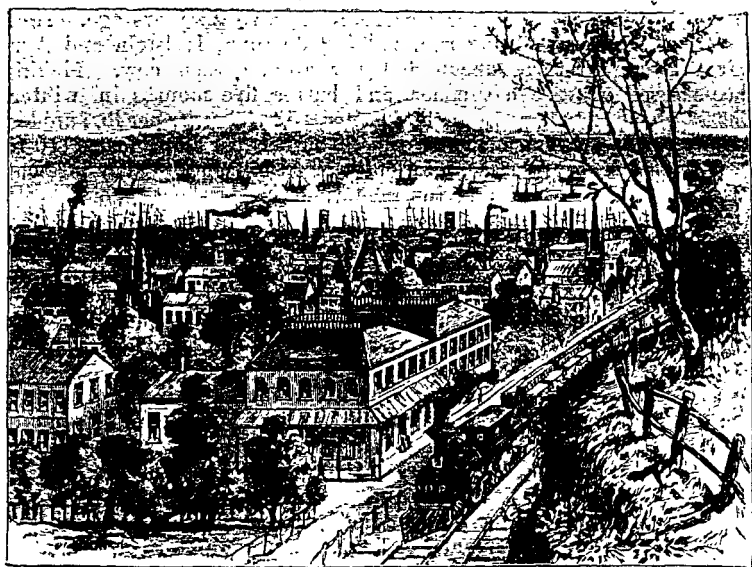
is held for \$10 per acre. The Mayor told me he prefers this soil and climate to Manitoba. The native grasses grown in this district have excelled those in Manitoba for the last three years. Gold is also found here, and good money can be earned at this industry, as well as on the Peace River. The Saskatchewan is navigable for 1,500 miles; passing through Battleford and Prince Albert, it empties into Lake Winnipeg. Coal is also found on this river, and 25 miles higher up there is a 20-ft. seam; coal is delivered here at 10s. per ton. I may here say that owners of land in the North-West can buy the right to minerals for \$10 per acre. After lunch, drove north towards the Sturgeon River, and on to St. Albert. Saw some splendid crops of oats and barley, the heaviest we have yet seen. Were told that one piece had been cropped eight times without manure or summer fallow.

Sep. 23rd.—The Mayor drove us to Fort Saskatchewan via Clover Bar, passing through a very good tract of land. Snowing all the morning. Plans are out for erecting a town outside the fort. Had good sport with prairie chicken during our drive. *Sep. 25th.*—Drove to Wetaskiwin, and on the following day to Red Deer. The whole district from Edmonton to Olds is good, especially between Innisfail and Olds. Took train to Calgary.

Sep. 27th.—Started for British Columbia. After a short run we got into the Rockies, arriving at New Westminster on the evening of the 28th, travelling with Dr. Praeger and Judge Bole. Next day we visited the agricultural fair being held at New Westminster. Splendid display of all kinds of vegetables, fruit, and grain, that of timber being especially good; also good show of honey. Lacrosse contests were very exciting. Met Governor Dewdney there, and several other gentlemen. Having taken only a bird's-eye view, we took steam launch and visited the Brunette Steam Lumber Mills, on the Fraser River, employing 200 hands. Output very large; about 15,000,000 port measure (i.e., 12 ft. cube) per annum. It was most interesting to watch the huge logs drawn up from the river, and turned over by "nigger" (machine) into position, cross-cut to various lengths, sawn, tongued, grooved, planed, in rapid succession, and then piled up for transport by rail or river.

Then went to see the Pitt Meadows—some 2,500 acres—purchased about five years ago, in two lots, by the British Columbian Dyking and Draining Company, at a cost of \$5½ per acre. The company reclaimed this land in the following way:—A dyke 33 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep was cut, by means of a steam dredger, around this land, with steam pump at the lower end to empty it when filled in spring by floods caused by melting snow on the mountains. They are now asking \$50 per acre, and it will probably be worth \$100 in four or five years. The dredger clears from 50 to 100 yards in length per day, throwing soil on the bank between the dyke and the river. Cost of reclaiming is between \$15 and \$20 per acre. On the second lot (about 1,250 acres) we saw, at the first ploughing 60 bushels of oats per acre, and at the second

ploughing 120 bushels, were grown. On the same river—the Lillooet—higher up there are many thousands of acres to be reclaimed, and will ultimately prove to be most valuable and productive land. This district, as well as British Columbia generally, cannot be called an agricultural one in the same sense as Manitoba and the North-West, as the heavy timber makes it expensive to clear, and the climate is not so suitable for grain. Dairying is chiefly followed, and during the last three or four years fruit has been extensively grown. Maize does well, and is used largely for ensilage. A ready market for all agricultural produce is found, nearly \$2,000,000 worth being imported per annum. They export fish, lumber, and minerals (gold, silver, iron, and coal): I was informed that the demand for agricultural produce here will be always greater than the supply.



VANCOUVER

Vancouver and Victoria. *Sep. 30th.*—On reaching Vancouver, a very growing city (population, about 18,000), we were introduced to several gentlemen, and drove through Stanley Park, with its lovely timber, crossing to Victoria early on Sunday morning. *Oct. 2nd.*—Mr. Dunsmuir kindly provided a special train for us to Nanaimo and Wellington, stopping at Duncan, and taking a 10 or 12 miles' drive through a splendidly wooded country, with only a little agricultural land available. On reaching Wellington, five miles beyond Nanaimo, accompanied by Mr. Dryden, the superintendent, we went over the Dunsmuir coal mines. Began to work them in 1871. The output, about 1,200 to 1,300 tons a day; last year, 350,000 tons; all shipped

to San Francisco. This railway was built by the Dunsmuir family, and they were granted a large land subsidy. On returning to Nanaimo, we went to see the Vancouver Coal Co.'s mines. Output, about 2,000 tons a day. In 1892 raised 528,000 tons, and this year, to date, 434,000 tons. This also goes to San Francisco.

Oct. 3rd.—Left Nanaimo by boat, and on reaching *The Mainland* Vancouver took train to Harrison, crossing the *again.* Harrison and Fraser River in canoes. After

landing, drove to Chilliwack, passing through some fine land. One piece we drove over was seeded out 18 years ago, and a crop of hay has been taken every year, in some years a second, and averaging just 4 tons per acre, without any manure. This farmer was also growing hops, having 18 acres this year—I think we were told producing 1 ton per acre. Then we drove to another farm of 400 acres; cost \$1 per acre 22 years ago. Here a cheese factory was being run, milking 60 cows, Holstein and Ayrshire; average return, about \$60 per annum each cow. Making cheese seven months in summer, and butter five months in winter. Cheese, about 12 to 13 cents per lb.; butter, 25 to 30 cents per lb.; apples, 2 cents per lb. Average crop of oats, 80 bushels per acre; maize (10 to 12 ft. high), 25 tons per acre, for ensilage. Chilliwack Valley is about 13 by 9 miles in extent, and in boom time the land was worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre with some stumps in it, and cost about \$18 per acre to clear. Land now worth from \$5 to \$125 per acre, varying according to the amount of timber on it. Produces heavy crops of swedes, carrots, &c., all for home consumption. Pigs are raised in large numbers; average price, living, 7 cents per lb.; dead, 11 cents per lb., delivered. Live chiefly on grass in summer, and are finished on grain for about one month. Several farmers milk 50 cows, chiefly for butter; average price, 27 cents per lb. Skim-milk is used for pigs. Cows are principally Ayrshire, crossed with Shorthorn or Holstein. *Oct. 4th.*—Drove to Whatcom through very good land, and heavily timbered here and there. Crossed the Fraser, and met Mr. Sharp, superintendent of the experimental farm at Agassiz, on the bank. Walked to Agassiz, and looked over the farm. Left for Banff, arriving there the following evening, and at Calgary on evening of the 6th.

Next morning left Calgary by train for McLeod. On our arrival there the Mounted Police drove us to their post at *The McLeod* the old town of McLeod. Major Steele received us, and, *District.* with Capt. Saunders, showed us over stables, &c., and

arranged our programme for this district, we having placed ourselves in their hands for transport for the next four or five days. Saw some good cattle before reaching this place. Were told that a rancher can get his hay cut and ricked for about \$3 per ton, and one gentleman had his fixed last year for \$2½. Went to a store in McLeod to see Indians trading, having just received their treaty money of \$5 per head. On plain just outside McLeod about 100 of them were holding their races, in all manner of costumes. Introduced to Colonel Villiers. *Oct. 8th.*—Drove to Standoff police post, calling at St. Paul's Mission School, in Blood Indian Reserve—500,000 acres.

The Government allows teachers \$60 per annum for board and clothing, and \$12½ for teaching, for each child, up to 20 in number. Reaching Cardstone at 8 p.m., called at Mr. Card's house, but he was not in. Mrs. Card, daughter of Brigham Young, pressed us to stop at their house, but we drove to Lees Creek police post. Mr. Card and Mr. Leonard called on us during the evening, and the former told us he began farming here six years ago, and came 100 miles from Salt Lake City. The colony now consists of 100 families, besides bachelors, and numbers 600, and owns 50,000 acres, with 1,300 in cultivation. Most of the community have from 40 to 70 acres each. Wheat averages 20 bushels per acre. They own 400 cows, and rear the calves, and in 1892 produced 53,000 lbs. of cheese, and this year 38,000, at 10 cents per lb. wholesale. Milk is worth 8 cents per gallon at the factory. Grow from ½ to 2 tons of hay per acre, and all sorts of vegetables; and say they must have irrigation for grass, garden, and trees. Also have 6,000 sheep. In open weather, which they usually have, sheep run on the prairie, penning them by night, and, when snow is deep, giving them a little hay. This February had it unusually and exceptionally cold—on one occasion 40 to 50 degrees below zero. Has provided one shed 60 ft. by 100 ft., and two sheds 30 ft. by 112 ft., for shelter. Spanish and French Merino crossed with Cotswold or Shropshire, weighing about 50 lbs. each; price 10 cents per lb. generally, now only 7 to 8, and carrying about 6 lbs. of wool each—including lambs at 10½ cents per lb. All breeds of cattle kept—Holstein, Shorthorn, Devon, and Jersey. Devons compare favourably, three- and four-year-old steers weighing, when dressed, about 800 lbs., worth 4 to 5 cents per lb., live weight. Hogs, 160 to 175 lbs. each, worth 9 cents per lb. Butter, 25 cents per lb.; eggs, 30 cents per doz. This is a village settlement—rare in Canada—and Mr. Card thinks it far superior to scattered settlers; and most undoubtedly they are a flourishing and very contented people, though not located on very good land (in my humble opinion). They were the first, I hear, to go in for irrigation in the States. Oct. 9th.—Drove to Cochrane Ranch—14,000 acres. Commenced in 1882 with about 13,000 cattle; present stock, between 13,000 and 14,000. Turned out this year 1,700 steers three years old and over. Ranches are let on lease for 20 years at a very nominal price—some few cents per acre—but this practice is discontinued, and on expiration of lease the Government offer leaseholders the freehold of one-tenth of their holdings at \$1¼ per acre.

Oct. 10th.—Drove to police post at Leavings, and to Mosquito Creek. Oct. 11th.—Left Mosquito Creek for

Ranches. High River, where we met Mr. Stimson, manager of the North-West Cattle Company Range. The company have 20,000 acres fenced in, and have shipped 550 head of cattle this year. At \$40 per head they pay. Weaned 1,200 calves in October; keep them in corral till quiet, when cows go off to prairie, and are brought in fat by Christmas. Reached Calgary in the evening. The last few days we visited only ranching country; in itself most uninteresting, but one is struck with the results of the light brown looking stuff growing on the prairie called grass. We passed many large bunches of cattle of all

ages, full of flesh and quality, and producing beef without any assistance from artificial food, or attention. Some few, I believe, die—say 5 per cent.; but who in the Old Country does not experience similar loss with daily



RANCH SCENE, ALBERTA.

attention, and, in winter, costly assistance? Oct. 12th.—Drove out to Stone's Ranch to look at the irrigation works carried out by Mr. Alexander, who showed us the *modus operandi*. On the 7th I met Mr. Child, engineer for the city of Calgary, who is interesting himself in the matter, and is engaged on some irrigation works to the north of the city. He informed me that an Act of Parliament was being drafted for irrigating land generally, and would probably become law next year.

We saw the "New Era" grader at work, superintended by Mr. Alexander, which forms a ditch 3 ft. deep, 10 ft. wide at bottom, 16 ft. at the top, and takes out 1,000 cubic yards per day, at 45 cents per yard. Water is supplied from the Bow River. A cubic foot of water per second will irrigate 100 acres. Probable cost of supplying water to farm is \$2½ per acre, and farmer can put it on his land at \$3 to \$4 per acre. This will increase the production to an enormous extent in this dry district, and it is supposed it will be very generally utilised.

Oct. 13th.—Left Calgary 3 a.m., arriving at Regina at 7 p.m. Regina. Passed through some barren prairie, tenanted by coyotes and badgers. Regina is the capital of the North-West, and headquarters of Mounted Police. It is a small, but growing, place. Met Mr. Haultain, Premier of the North-West Legislative Assembly; Mr. Davin, M.P.; and Mr. Brown, who is farming 700 acres about 12 miles distant—sandy clay, 40 ft. deep. Has 450 acres in wheat. In 1891 had 51

bushels of wheat per acre; in 1892, without ploughing, 30 bushels; in 1893, also without ploughing, 13 bushels per acre—three crops in succession on the same land with only one ploughing. In July of this year estimated his crop at 30 bushels per acre; a hot wind came and shrivelled it up, and only got 13 bushels. This is chiefly a wheat district, and near Qu'Appelle Valley, which is about 400 miles long, and from one to three miles wide. *Oct. 14th.*—Met Mr. Neff, Finance Minister of the North-West. Farming 2,400 acres, with 1,000 in cultivation, and only sows wheat on summer fallow, 500 acres per annum. Two men with four-horse ploughs ploughed 150 acres in 18 days, at a cost of \$3 per day each, including everything. Average crop, 25 bushels per acre. Has been farming 10 years, and only caught once with frost, viz., August 25th, 1885. Probably was sown late. Should be all sown by May 1st. In 1891 burnt wheat stubble on 85 acres, and on May 12th, with four drills, drilled the same to wheat in two days, with no ploughing or harrowing, producing 25 bushels per acre, and sold it at 80 cents per bushel. Runs the farm with three regular hands. With snow 1 ft. deep, after three days of sunshine, can sow wheat.

Called on a butcher in Regina, who, 18 months ago, bought a calf six months old for \$10, and let it run on prairie, and it is now hanging in his shop, weighing 520 lbs. How much per pound did it cost him? Saw a lamb born in May now weighing 51 lbs. Average price of beef, 3 cents per lb., live weight; mutton, 5 cents per lb. live weight, 10 cents dead; veal, 10 cents per lb. for carcass; sausages, 12½ cents per lb.; pork, 6½ cents per lb. dressed, 4¾ cents living; cured bellies, 16 cents; ditto sides, 12½ cents; plain ditto, 12½ cents per lb. Cured bacon comes from Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Davin drove us to Presbyterian Industrial School for Indian Children, calling on the way at Government House, but, unfortunately, did not find the Governor at home. This school, at which the Rev. Mr. McLeod is the manager, has a grant from the Government of \$120 per head, to include everything. There are now 77 boys and 48 girls; these latter are difficult to get at, parents not wishing to part with them. Besides their ordinary education, the boys are instructed in shoe-making, carpentering, tailoring, harness-making, and agriculture—the Government having granted the land. Younger children in school all the day; elder ones in school three hours, at work on farm four hours.

Oct. 15th.—Went to police parade, and service at barracks. Colonel Hierchmer kindly showed us over riding school and gymnasium. After lunch, drove out to see a prairie fire raging. Police were very busy notifying it to the settlers, and also in fighting it. Was told it had run 50 miles, but, as far as we went (about 10 or 12 miles), saw no houses, ricks, or other damage done than to grass. Mr. Fraser, Dominion Lands agent, went with us.

Oct. 16th.—Drove to Buck Lake, passing on our way a farmer—the only grumbler we heard; and in conversation with him, and on inquiry from his neighbours, thought he had no good grounds for doing so, having some 5,000 bushels of grain, 2¼ sections of land, and comfortable surroundings;

only located there 10 years, from Ontario. At Buck Lake met two brothers, farming quarter-section each; came here five years ago next spring, and very pleased with their location. Wheat 35 bushels, and oats 55 bushels per acre. Have 40 head of cattle; sold some three-year-old steers last spring at \$50 each. Have 160 sheep, chiefly Cotswold; sold some, 1 year and 10 months old, at \$11 each, in April. Carried off nearly all the prizes this year at local show. Sheep carried 12 lbs. of wool each, at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb., unwashed. Adjoining, met another farmer; came there at the same time. Has some very good thoroughbred horses, good cattle; and a fine white Chester sow, with a long family, under a straw rick, and no other protection (Oct. 16th). This gentleman was out with two grand piebald mares, ploughing a fire guard, as a fire was moving towards his farm. Showed me a stubble which at first breaking produced $47\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat per acre; has a Clyde stallion, fee 10 guineas—no foal, no fee. Had dinner with the father of the two former gentlemen, who has half-section adjoining them. Found his garden well stocked with currants, gooseberries, raspberries, sunflowers (for poultry) 7 ft. and 8 ft. high, rhubarb, and carrots—just as we have in the Old Country. On two sides of the garden he had sown soft maple for ornament and protection. As I should here remark, this is bald prairie, with no brush or tree of any kind; still with such good results as shown above. Numbers of wild duck and geese on the lake; chickens plentiful. They get their firewood and small lumber from creek 16 miles distant; this is done in winter.

All these gentlemen were well pleased with their situation, and doing well. Hope to have station nine miles distant; at present nearest is at Regina, some 20 miles. The trail is good, and horses in Canada have wonderful staying powers, and this distance can be done in under two hours; load of grain, say in four or five hours.

Oct. 17th.—Called on Mr. Davin before leaving Regina. There is a little brush on prairie before reaching and after leaving Qu'Appelle. Observed on passing Lord Brassey's farm they were still carrying wheat and threshing. The appearance of this farm is greatly improved by small patches of brush dotted all over it.

At Grenfell we were met by several gentlemen. We were soon dispersed for board and lodging among this hospitable colony during our only too short stay here. Our best thanks to them. My host has been there 10 years, and has done well, having extensive stores; engaged in lumber and cattle trade; and a banker, with a partner. *Oct. 18th.*—Drove with Messrs. Love and Peel to Weed Hill district. Called on several farmers doing well. One of them had taken three crops of wheat in three consecutive years without ploughing, producing 40, 22, and 14 bushels per acre respectively; another, with three sons, farming half-section each, with good crops every year. Now we come to the farm of one of our hosts, Mr. O. P. Skrine; farming 2,000 acres, with 200 in cultivation, with a splendid lot of horses, cattle, and sheep, good house, barn, &c. Next is Mr. R. Skrine's farm—1,280 acres—very prettily situated, overlooking lake, bluffs, and church just beyond. Has 230 acres

in wheat and oats, good horses, and very fine pure Shropshire sheep. Passing the houses of two other gentlemen, we come to Mr. Skilliter's farm—840 acres—hay land, bluff, and prairie. Goes in for pedigree cattle; has a very good lot—large, and in fine condition. Observed one grand calf, eight months old, valued at \$80; had not had housing, extra food, or attention. Also has a very fine lot of horses. Then called at another farm—480 acres—owned by a clergyman's son, who is going in for horses. Been there two years, and has 150 acres broken.

Oct. 19th.—Walked over to see a farm rented on the half system—i.e., the owner, who has been farming the land, lets the tenant into the farm, with all the stock, crops, &c., on it, taking an inventory of the same, the tenant paying the owner half the proceeds of each year's farming, and, on quitting, leaves the same number of stock, and number of acres in crop, as he found on entering. The tenant, originally from Westmoreland, came here two years ago from Ontario. The farm is one section; 400 acres under crop this year—230 acres in wheat, at 25 bushels per acre, and 170 acres in barley and oats, at 30 bushels and 40 bushels per acre respectively; and has 240 acres of grass land. Has 40 cattle, 10 horses, 40 hogs. There are also 43 stacks of grain, containing from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels. Prefers the climate here to that of Ontario, and this is the best money-making place. Last year he grew 180 acres of oats after oats, without ploughing, and had a very good crop, except a strip through the plot, which he ploughed as an experiment. The oats on ploughed strip were not so high by 3 in., and cropped less by from 7 to 10 bushels per acre. Can drill 20 acres a day with four horses and shoe drill. Runs the farm himself and son, with three men in summer and one in winter. Land was clean, and well farmed.

Left for Brandon. *Oct. 20th.*—Drove by Brandon. *Rapid City.* Asylum through very pretty country; open at first, then bluffs to Rapid City. Met Mr. Haffner, large grain merchant; also Mr. Duncan, who had 300 acres under wheat: thought he had 30 to 32 bushels per acre. Hot wind in early part of August blew a hurricane one day, followed by two days of less violence: only had 14 bushels per acre. Has one section of land 20 miles north of here. Average wheat crop is 18 to 30 bushels per acre; oats, 40 to 60 bushels per acre, at 25 cents per bushel. Met a gentleman, who tells me a farmer west from here has a flock of 400 Merino sheep, crossed with Leicester: made \$750 off his lambs; also that another flock running on prairie became too fat to breed. Met the Mayor, Mr. Hindson; also Mr. Rea, who told me of a farmer some 12 miles north of here who has grown wheat 17 years consecutively on same land; last crop nearly as good as first. This year has 28 bushels, and, being a bad year, this is below his average; no manure has been used, as a matter of course: this must always be understood when not otherwise mentioned. Has two sons and two daughters grown up. No hired labour, and farms half a section. Has about 5,000 bushels of wheat and oats. Had not a dollar when he came out; would not buy waggon, but made a sledge for his work, and had two oxen; now worth £2,000. Took his family to Old Country two years ago. In 1889

sowed some wheat on March 17th, then had storm of snow and rain, and did not sow again until April 10th; this last crop was headed before the earlier sown, and was by far the best crop. *Oct. 21st.*—Went over Mr. Duncan's elevator for export—capacity, 40,000 bushels; then went to mill and elevator owned by McCulloch & Co.—capacity, 30,000 bushels. 300,000 bushels will be marketed here. Out of that 60,000 to 100,000 bushels will be ground and exported, chiefly to Eastern markets. I am unable to say what became of the remainder, as I was assured they export no grain. There are also two flat warehouses for grain—capacity, 10,000 bushels. Then went over woollen factory owned by McCulloch & Co.; manufacture yarn, tweeds, and blankets. Wool worth 8 to 10 cents per lb., and use from 60,000 to 75,000 lbs. per annum, all from this district. Blankets from 6 to 9 lbs. worth from \$5 to \$8 per pair. About 10 a.m. the Mayor, Mr. Hindson, drove me west of Rapid City, through open prairie, then bluff, to a farmer. Been here 10 years; had no capital; had to borrow to purchase his yoke of oxen and plough. Has half a section, with good house; 250 acres in cultivation; 70 acres of wheat, about 17 bushels per acre; oats not good. Has 50 head of cattle; employs two men. Then to another farmer from Ontario. He and his family have 2½ sections: has some good pedigree cattle—about 100—including some good bull calves and yearling bulls, a few sheep, and 10 horses. Returned to Rapid City about 1 p.m., and at once drove on to Minnedosa, and left that place by train in special car for Birtle, where the Mayor, Mr. Crawford, met us. Passed through undulating prairie; brush and bluff; not much cultivated, but good grazing district. Steers weighing 1,000 lbs. can be bought for \$20 each at this time of the year. Left Birtle for Yorkton.

Oct. 22nd.—Drove to Mr. Seeman's range—81,100 acres, *Yorkton.* bought from Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, at \$1 per acre. Came here last spring 12 months; has about 490 acres in cultivation, nearly all in crop this year. Has had good crops, and stubbles are about the best we have seen, except, probably, on Lord Brassey's farm. Has a well, 50 ft. deep, with windmill and large water tank. Is building large barn to hold 100 cattle, which number he proposes to feed this winter on chopped straw, bruised grain, and pulped roots; has steam engine for this work. Intends only cropping 250 acres next year, and summer-fallow the other 240. In breaking new ground he ploughs deep instead of the usual 2 in. and back-setting. Cost of clearing the 490 acres was \$10 per acre, ready for the first crop. Has 500 cattle, 17 horses, 15 yoke of oxen, a lot of good pigs; but unable to run them on stubbles on account of stacks being unprotected. There was a splendid lot of feed, enough to fatten 100 pigs. The land appeared to us exceedingly rich.

Oct. 23rd.—Arrived at Binscarth at 4.30 a.m., and *Barnardo Farm.* drove to the Barnardo Home, reaching it at 7 a.m. The able superintendent, Mr. E. A. Struthers, showed us over the house, which was very nicely kept and comfortable, and was founded five years ago. Number of boys at present is 40; expecting 10.

or 15 more directly; but this is an experiment, as they usually come out in May. Largest number in residence at one time, 97. The Home has 9,000 acres, 600 of which are in cultivation; 1,000 were granted by the Dominion Government, and four sections by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway; the remainder being purchased at \$4 per acre. These boys come from London when 17 years old, and are kept at the Home from 3 to 12 months, and are then placed out in situations in Canada, with about 2 to 5 per cent. of failures only. The Home has a large herd of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, &c., with creamery and large separator. Shipped 30,000 lbs. of butter to British Columbia. The boys cultivate the farm, and are taught butter-making in the latest and most approved method; are paid for their labour at \$2 to \$4 per month, boys finding their own clothing. About 300 tons of hay are made annually. We were very pleased with this institution, and great credit is due to the superintendent; the lads were bright and intelligent. Left the Home for Binscarth, calling at Russell on the way. Looked over a herd of 74 cattle being shipped to Montreal for Liverpool; cost about \$37 each. Freight from Montreal to Liverpool, 30s. to 40s. per head, for a train-load. Freight is low this year. Met Mr. Shield, large contractor: informed us there was a splendid ranch country in Lake Dauphin district, 50 miles north-west of here.

Binscarth Farm. Oct. 24th.—Drove to Binscarth Farm. Two sections, taken up by an English company 12 years ago, now leased to a gentleman for five years from February, 1892, at \$200 per annum. Has a grand barn, 300 ft. long by 50 ft. deep; fine lot of stalls on ground floor, with lofty chambers over for corn and hay, with granaries, &c.; also good house, piggeries, blacksmith's shop, implement shed, labourers' cottages for married and single men. These three latter buildings are not general. Used to run pedigree cattle and horses, which were winners of many prizes. Can get hay cut and put into rick, all complete, for \$2 per ton. Rick is allowed to stand 30 days before being measured. Drove on to Silver Creek. Saw a farmer threshing with 12 horses; 25 bushels of wheat per acre, good sample. Barley poor and smutty. We did not like the country, but were told it was good. Then went to another farm; three brothers, 1 section; 40 acres of wheat, 15 bushels per acre; 60 acres of oats, 24 bushels per acre. Had very good sheep, between Lincoln and Leicester. Had dressed one, 147 lbs. Seven horses, very good; 3 cows, 9 young steers, and good pigs—4, especially so, born June 1st, and now weighing over 9 score each. Then drove to another farmer; half-section, bought for \$1½ per acre in 1881. Taxes on half-section, \$12 per annum. 90 acres in cultivation. Crops of grain not heavy this year. In 1887 grew 52 bushels of wheat per acre; in 1883 wheat was a failure; in 1891 had 35 bushels per acre. Land after a crop of barley does well—nearly equal to a summer fallow. Has 35 head of cattle, 7 horses, and good pigs. Poultry are the best paying, sheep next, but was obliged to sell out last year on account of losses by wolves; killed on an average one a day. Sheep dressed from 120–130 lbs. In 1887 one lamb dressed

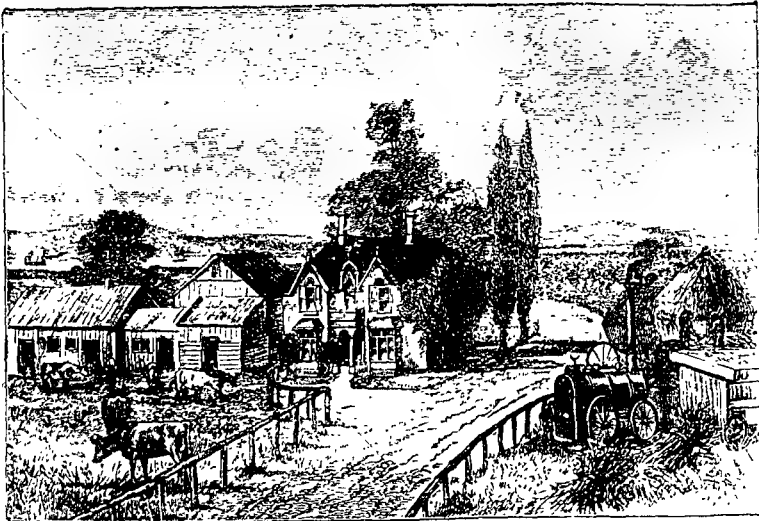
74 lbs. 1 month 1 day old. Called at another farm; two brothers, doing well; half-section. Have 40 cattle, and several horses—good sort—with good barn and house. Returned to Binscarth.

Oct. 25th.—Arrived at Birtle. Met the Mayor (Mr. Crawford), Messrs. O'Callaghan and Flower. There are large lumber mills here. Logs from the Riding Mountains are floated down the Bird Tail River, and the supply of spruce and tamarac therefrom will probably last for many years. Best lumber is worth \$14 per 1,000 ft. A large number of track ties, or sleepers, 8 ft. long, 6 in. \times 9 in., are produced here at 30 cents each—100,000 this year. Firewood is cheap; a cord 8 ft. \times 4 ft. \times 4 ft. being worth from \$1 to \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Money is dear, viz., 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.: the former is safe. Went over the Arrow Steam Flour and Grist Mills: 10 pairs of rollers, turning out 100 barrels per day; can store 10,000 bushels of grain. Charge for grinding wheat, 15 cents per bushel, or toll; for gristing ditto, 10 cents, or toll. Sharps make \$15; pollard, \$12; bran, \$10 per ton; flour, according to quality, up to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Mr. Crawford then drove us south-west towards the Assiniboine Valley. Called on several farmers, two with half-section each. Mixed farming is general in this district. Wheat crop not heavy, and I think would be benefited if manured; the soil appears light. Then came to another farmer, with quarter-section, who came here three and a half years ago, and had been working one and a half years previously on a farm. He has 3 horses, 3 cows, 3 steers (sold 2 this year), yoke of oxen, 5 heifers, and 5 pigs. Came out almost without means, and is now very satisfied. Called on Mr. Drummond, manager of General Wilkinson's farm, which consists of 1,600 acres, with 250 in cultivation. He grows very good samples of grain, especially barley, which is the best we have yet seen. The farm is also well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Mr. Drummond said he did not summer-fallow, but sowed a crop of feed oats, rye, or millet, and after the crop is eaten he runs a pair of disc harrows over the land, and sows to wheat without ploughing.

Oct. 26th.—Drove to Beulah, calling on one or two farmers. Came to one who had nine children. He came from Ontario 11 years ago with only a little capital; he has 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, and his family have done well. Then came to a widow with four sons, farming 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, of which 300 acres are in cultivation, and well stocked with cattle and hogs. After our return, we went to a meeting of neighbouring farmers, held in the Town Hall, which the Mayor had convened. We spent a pleasant evening talking over our experiences during our trip, and how things stood in the Old Country, and hearing from them their views of farming in Canada.

Oct. 27th.—Arrived at Minnedosa by train; then to Portage-la-Prairie. Before reaching the "Beautiful Plains," we passed through a lot of good land, mostly in cultivation. At Gladstone we were informed of a hailstorm passing over the district in July and doing considerable damage, extending, say, from 80 to 100 miles in length. This is a very fine wheat district, and produces mostly No. 1 hard. Was

told of some farmers who burn their inferior grain as well as straw. For harvest and threshing they get men from Ontario, cheap trains being run for the purpose. A corn merchant told me he had been here 10 years, and this year's yield is the smallest he remembers, owing to hot winds; still, the quality is good. Also had been free from early frosts till last three years, when they had it each year. One farmer near Winnipeg had his farm 2 ft. under water, and only began to sow wheat June 15th, and in four days sowed between 200 and 300 acres, which matured in 82 days, and had 18 bushels per acre. Sample good—No. 1 hard—and sent it to the World's Fair. A butcher told me he had 12 steers and 3 heifers, bought at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Price, per prime cut, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Salts the skins (about 60 lbs.) and sends them to Toronto, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. *Oct. 28th.*—Leave our special car here, after a week's very pleasant sojourn in it, and go by Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg, passing through level prairie and good hay land. *Oct. 30th.*—Called on Mr. H. H. Smith, to arrange about spending a few days in Ontario, on our way back, as we were anxious to see this old-settled part of the Dominion.



FARM SCENE, ONTARIO.

Oct. 31st.—Left Winnipeg for Woodstock, Ontario (via Chicago), arriving there about 5 a.m., Nov. 4th.

Here we met several gentlemen at the hotel after breakfast, who escorted us through the market, and, it being market day, we were introduced to several retired farmers; chatted with

them, and then visited the Court House, Registry Court, and other places. Sheep here are worth 6 cents, and lambs 7 cents, per lb., per carcass. Prices: Leg of mutton, 9 cents; ditto lamb, 10 cents; and beef, from 5 to 10 cents per lb. Couple of fowls, 50 cents; and ducks, 75 cents. Turkeys are worth 10 cents per lb., and geese 6 cents per lb.; eggs, 20 cents per dozen; and butter, 25 cents per lb. One farmer has 700 turkeys fattening. Wages, 75 cents to \$1 per day, and board. Drove to Mr. Donaldson's farm—400 acres. Very good house and farm buildings; been there 37 years. Saw some first-class pedigree Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep—as good, and, I venture to think, better than would be found in England under similar treatment. Grain crops good. Wheat, 35 bushels per acre, and worth 60 to 70 cents per bushel; oats, 60 bushels per acre; barley plain. The two latter are consumed on the farm. Saw some very good autumn-sown wheat, probably sown in August. The opinion prevails here that wheat at the above price will pay double by feeding to hogs at 8 cents per lb. dead weight, or 6 to 6½ cents living. Visited the Farmers' Co-operative Cheese Factory; had taken in 19,500 lbs. of milk to-day; largest quantity in one day was 43,000 lbs., producing 56 cheeses of 76 lbs. each, and worth 10 cents per lb. Milk, 1 cent per lb.; Whey is sold to a pig grazier adjoining at \$5½ for every ton of cheese produced.

Typical Farms. Nov. 5th.—Mr. Charles drove us to his farm, some two or three miles out; had bought it about 18 months ago; 136 acres, in poor condition. Has expended a considerable amount on the house (very good now) and premises, and is fast improving the fences, &c. This farm cost about \$50 per acre, and with a total outlay of, say, \$2,000 it will be a pretty and valuable property and well repay the expenditure. The horses we sat behind were grand specimens, and not often surpassed in the Old Country. Then drove to Mr. T. C. Patteson's charming place, Eastwood. This gentleman is Postmaster-General of Toronto, but had practised some years previously as a barrister. We drove through a pretty piece of forest on the estate, passing a strong piece of autumn-sown wheat which had already been fed off. Showed us some good Shropshire sheep; also two trees, one planted by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the other by Lord Aberdeen—one doing well, the other far from flourishing. There would be no feeling of being an exile in a foreign land among such surroundings as we saw here.

Fruit-Growing. Nov. 6th.—Left Woodstock for Grimsby, one of the oldest towns in Ontario, settled in 1780. This is a great fruit-growing district, and, with the exception of tropical fruits, all do well. Drove out with three gentlemen over a very pretty and productive district, and where the soil is not suited for fruit, grain was grown. It was estimated by a gentleman that on 14 acres of vineyard there were 100 tons of grapes, worth 3 to 5 cents per lb. now, but earlier 1½ to 2½ cents. Average crop would be 4 to 5 tons per acre. 20 acres of peach orchard have realised \$7,000; 300 trees per acre, and last from 16 to 20 years. Eight acres

of peach and 9 acres of vine made last year \$2,250. Land is worth about \$100 per acre. A good deal of maple grows here, as well as hickory and shumac. Fruit trees do best on light, sandy soil. One gentleman grows tomatoes, and has two houses, 100 ft. x 20 ft. each. Crop in summer is worth 30 cents, and in winter 50 cents, per lb. Fruit shipped in afternoon reaches Toronto the following morning, and Montreal later the same day. Have a ready sale for produce. Also visited Grimsby Park—about 50 acres, well wooded—over which are 300 cottages dispersed, occupied in June to August by residents from Toronto and other cities, at a rental of \$50 to \$100 each.



AN ONTARIO FARM.

*Ontario
Agricultural
College.*

In the evening took train to Guelph. This is a good business place; population, 12,000. The following morning walked out to the Agricultural College, where we were received by the president, Mr. Mills, who courteously devoted the day, until 5 p.m., in showing us over the college and farm buildings. This is an institution, *first*, for giving an agricultural education, and, *secondly*, for experiments. There were 115 students in residence at the time of our visit. Fees for board, washing, and tuition are low—viz.: *Residents* pay as low as \$30 per annum, and *non-residents* (which I infer to mean students coming from another province, or beyond Canada) as much as

\$150 per annum; this latter fee is reduced by \$50 the second year. The farm is 550 acres, with 50 acres allotted to small experimental plots, and 80 acres to larger ones. They have 11 breeds of cattle, nine of sheep, and three of hogs—all good specimens—for the instruction of the students. The dairy department is fully equipped for instruction in all its various branches, also the feeding and management of cows. There is a good laboratory for practical work in chemistry, a botanical building, greenhouses, &c., for thorough work in botany and horticulture. Candidates are admitted from any part of Her Majesty's dominions, but must be holders of certificates or diplomas. In June, 1892, there were no less than 18,000 visitors to this college, chiefly farmers and their families. The college also sends a deputation, composed of a representative of the college and two other good men qualified to discuss some of the many questions which are of interest and practical importance to the farming community, into those counties which have formed a farmers' institute—which must consist of so many members paying a small subscription—to lecture during the month of January. In 1893 there have been 119 meetings. In the summer term students in attendance are required to work at least 10 hours a day, for which they are paid at the rate of 4 cents to 10 cents per hour, according to value. Students on instruction are not paid. Left for Toronto the same evening.

Nov. 8th.—Thanks to Mr. John Hallam, who accompanied us, we visited the pork-packing establishment of William Davies & Co., killing 3,000 hogs a week; price 5½ cents per lb., ½ cent less for heavy weights. We were much interested with the expeditious way in which the work was done, taking only 16 minutes from killing to weighing. The pork is shipped to England. Freight from Toronto to Liverpool, 37 cents per 100 lbs.; Liverpool to London, 28 cents. Thence to the brewery of William Davies & Co. (no relation to the former William Davies). After that, drove to Mr. Davies's farm—450 acres. Saw a grand thoroughbred stallion, "The Mikado;" also a Clyde, "Energy;" and a Shorthorn bull, "Northern Light;" also some prime Shropshire sheep, carrying on an average 9 lbs. of unwashed wool, which brings 12½ cents per lb. Rams carry from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. of wool. The young stock was also a very good lot, and I think the very best, taken all together, we have seen in Canada. The Provincial and Dominion Governments combine for the purpose of selecting the best stock to be sent to the "World's Fair," sending a Government expert to the different farmers who wish to exhibit, and paying the cost of freight each way. Mr. Davies has his own racecourse for training his Thoroughbreds. We were told of a fine tract of land in Huron and Bruce Counties, 100 miles west from here. Arrived at Ottawa about 6 a.m., November 9th. After taking our leave of Mr. A. M. Burgess and other gentlemen, we left for Montreal, and embarked on the s.s. "Parisian" the following evening, finally leaving Quebec on the 12th November with some feelings of regret; arrived at Liverpool on the 21st November, having made a pleasant passage.

Conclusions. I must first of all apologise for having so tediously asked you to follow me through this grand country, but I wish to show you what it is capable of from Ontario to the Pacific; and if the language is weak, the facts are strong, I think, in demonstrating the vast resources of the country. In my opinion, it is an incalculable boon to an over-populated country like England to have a place so near, where the same language is spoken, where a very large number of her toiling sons and daughters may migrate and build up happy, and far more prosperous, homes than they can possibly do in the Old Country. Taxes are very light (on one half-section I was informed \$12; and on another half-section \$28 per annum was the total amount paid), and are applied in procuring the necessities of civilisation, with none of the extravagances of the Old Country. They are also levied on capital as well as on land, in this way—that land companies and speculators who hold large tracts of land have to pay the same tax on their unsettled land as farmers have on theirs.

Advantages of Canada. With land so easily acquired, such light taxation, so grand a climate—except, probably, from the middle of December to the middle of April, when the cold is far greater than we experience in England, though, from its dryness, borne so much more easily; with laws equal to our own, and maintained at far less cost, as seen by the total amount of taxes, and owing to the comparative absence of crime; with education free till pupils avail themselves of the collegiate schools and universities, when the fees, I believe, are about \$20 per annum, comparing most favourably with our own institutions of a similar kind; with the incalculable assistance rendered to the farmer by the experimental farms dispersed over the whole Dominion, and the Agricultural College at Guelph; with the freedom, not license, of life there, as contrasted with that obtainable in older countries, especially our own, and which has an overwhelming charm for most people;—with these advantages, I fail to see why thousands of our people do not avail themselves of the prize open to them. And of one thing be sure—that if the English people do not grasp it the prize will be lost. And here I will point out that there are now Dutch, Germans, and Americans surveying the country with a view to settling large portions of it with their own people; and as Great Britain will be Canada's market, I fancy we should prefer being flooded with produce by our own people rather than by strangers. A wave of depression is passing over the whole world, apparently, and every nation is seeking a new field where people can live and do better than where they are. Such a field is Canada, and I know of no other to compare with it.

Climate. To revert to the climate again, and from what I have gathered since my return, this appears to be the bugbear, and the main prejudice against the country. I do not pretend to say what the winter is like; but, judging from the robust and healthy men, women, and children you meet with throughout Canada—and remember there is little or

no room for a medical man, except in cases of accident—and from the produce of the soil in every variety, especially fruits of all kinds, except tropical ones, grapes and peaches being grown by the ton in the open air in the eastern provinces, I do not believe the winter is more trying than our own, with our charming East wind in April or May, and our everlasting damp. I only regret I have not spent a winter there; and if Sir Charles Tupper will be good enough to invite me to do so, I shall be only too thankful to go: say from December 1st to April 15th, a period which is very generally devoted to amusements—sleighing, tobogganing, &c. I should also add there is a great variety of sport to be had in the country.

*Prospects for
Farmers.*

I was very much struck by the frequent assertion by farmers that their individual locality was the garden of Canada, and that no better land could be found in the Dominion; and on no occasion did we hear any regret at having come out, or intention of returning except to visit friends—excepting from one or two who probably would succeed nowhere. The question now comes: With such a splendid country near, to which one can so easily migrate, would one succeed there better than one can here, with little or no means? Undoubtedly, yes. If you have a good pair of hands, and will use them intelligently—probably on some occasions from 10 to 16 hours a day—if you have a little practical knowledge of agriculture, and if you practise rigid domestic economy for a few years—say 5 to 10—then you will find yourself comparatively well off, with a freehold of 160 acres of good land, at a prime cost of only \$10. Try to realise the result of 10 years' life in England as suggested above, and compare the result of the same period of life spent in the North-West. If, on the other hand, you have means, you can go to the earlier settled provinces and buy an improved farm, where you will have your house, stables, barns, &c., already built, and your land in cultivation, or you can go in for fruit-growing. For my own part, were I young, I should decidedly go to the North-West, and lay out my farm to my own liking: but, verging on the sixties, I feel it rather late to make a fresh start, though I have at the present time a son in Canada, whom I met while there, and who, after 2½ years' stay, preferred to remain rather than return with me. If, on the other hand, you have no taste for farming, you can invest your money in a large variety of enterprises realising good profits. Minerals abound in Canada; stores, banking, lumber, woollen and flour mills, and, in British Columbia, fishing, are only a few industries wanting capital to develop them and make a good return. There are a large number of M.P.'s engaged in agriculture, and, recognising that those engaged in it are the backbone of prosperity, do all in their power to develop it for the good of the country generally; whereas our Government throw all the burdens and odium possible on the land, and its owners.

To those with limited means who contemplate settling in Canada, may I offer a few cautions?

1. Don't attempt it unless you are young and healthy.
2. Commence by working with a farmer at least one or two years.

3. Don't buy before you are able to pay for your goods.
4. Don't have remittances from home. That simply means the latter end being worse than the beginning.
5. Don't cultivate more land than you are able to manage well (and there is a great temptation to do this where land is so plentiful and easily acquired), and prepare better seed beds than is now usually done.
6. Take care of your implements. Proper attention to them is deplorably wanting at present.
7. Go in for mixed farming, and do not be lured into the unprofitable and half-time system of grain-growing.
8. Don't be a pupil paying a premium. This is a fallacy, and means valuable time and money lost.
9. Don't marry until you are comfortably settled—say six or seven years, unless you take a wife able and willing to work on the farm, as well as in the house.

I was repeatedly told that those now in the best position are invariably the men who came out with little or no money.

Were I migrating to any part of Britain or Greater Britain, there is none I would prefer to Canada, where you can live on half the income with similar surroundings. And to the powers that be may I humbly suggest that they compel the railway companies to make a fire guard? for though the law as it stands at present, I believe, holds them liable for any damage, proof of the origin of the fire is difficult, and valuable feed is destroyed wholesale, and I fear the majority of fires is caused by sparks from the engines. Also, that a school of cookery might be profitably established, for though the materials are good and all that could be desired, there is still room for improvement in the art of cooking.

In conclusion, I wish most heartily to thank all the Government officials, Members of Parliament, the Mounted Police, superintendents of the various institutions visited by us, railway officials, and other gentlemen with whom we were brought into contact during our trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the very courteous, generous, and affable manner in which they treated us, without exception. And to one other gentleman—Mr. E. P. Leacock—who acted as our guide and pilot through the country, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of his untiring and unselfish devotion to the object of our visit and our individual comforts. I have endeavoured to be thoroughly truthful in this Report, and quite free from all colouring, and shall be only too pleased to give more detailed accounts of the country to all who may wish it. I regret the delay in sending in my Report, which has been due to my having met with an accident to my right shoulder in Canada on the 29th September, the effects of which I still feel, and which has made writing rather a painful operation, and from which date I have been unable to handle a gun, and shall not be able to do so for the remainder of the season.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. J. DAVIES,

Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire.

IN submitting my Report on the agricultural resources of the Dominion of Canada, as seen in my recent visit, at the invitation of the Government, I do so with a full comprehension of the responsibility that attaches itself to these Reports. On the one hand, fear lest any words of mine should detract or under-estimate its enormous capabilities as an agricultural country, its vast stores of mineral wealth, its mighty forests of timber, its rivers and lakes teeming with fish and wild-fowl; on the other, I feel I owe a duty to my countryman in warning him that if he fails to realise what he has to undergo in the way of hardships and privation, on his emigration to a new country, disappointment is bound to be the result.

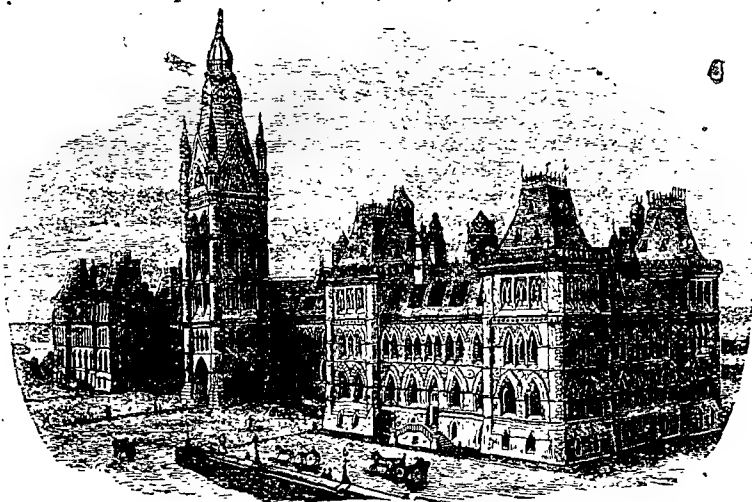
One thing I would say at the outset: It seems to me to matter little whether in the future her boundless prairies are peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race or by the more Northern races of Europe,—whether or not the chain of empire which encircles the earth, and of which she now forms one of the strongest links, should ever be broken,—the position of Canada in a foremost place amongst the nations of the world is assured.

In company with five other delegates, I sailed from *The Voyage*. Liverpool, per s.s. "Vancouver," of the Dominion Line, on Thursday night, August 24th, steaming into the beautiful Loch Foyle to Morville, to take on the mails, about noon on the following day. Life at sea on board the Atlantic liners has been so often and so graphically described, that little needs now to be added. Suffice to say that, in common with a large number of the hundreds on board, I found myself vowing, when undergoing the unpleasant sensations of sea-sickness, that if ever I set foot on England's shore again there would be no more sea for me; now, after experiencing the undoubted benefit to my health that has accrued through that same sickness, I think how lightly I would again undertake such a voyage. I would certainly take this opportunity of thanking and bearing testimony to the kindness and courtesy shown by the officers and crew of the "Vancouver" to their passengers. We were unfortunate in that, though nearly the whole distance across the Atlantic the sea was like a mill pond, we steamed for 1,300 miles through a dense fog. We passed through the Straits of Belle Isle on the Wednesday night, arriving at Rimouski on Friday night, where a tender fetched off the mails and a few passengers. In steaming up the St. Lawrence an exciting incident occurred in the rescue of a man and boy from a boat which had been overturned.

We arrived at Point Levis about 2 p.m. on Saturday, September Quebec. 2nd; here the steerage passengers disembarked, and, as the vessel stayed some hours before proceeding to Montreal, we crossed the river by ferry-boat, and took a drive round Quebec. This old and interesting city, which has played such an important part in the history of Canada, stands on the base and summit of a lofty crag projecting into the St. Lawrence. We paid a visit to the Plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, the English troops under Wolfe defeated the French under General Montcalm. A fine monument marks the spot where General Wolfe fell wounded to death. From the citadel splendid views of the surrounding country were obtained. We arrived in Montreal on Sunday, September 3rd.

On the day following our arrival we were awakened by Montreal. numerous bands of music, and on inquiry found it was

Labour Day—in other words, a day set apart by the different Labour societies of Canada as a public holiday. In witnessing the different processions of working men which paraded the streets, I was very much struck with their well-dressed and healthy appearance. We spent Monday in seeing the chief sights of the city. Standing on the mighty St. Lawrence River, the great highway, not only of Canada, but of the Northern States of the Union, Montreal ranks as one of the finest cities in the world. By the dredging of the river down to Quebec the largest ocean steamships can now come up, and the steamships of the Dominion, Allan, and Beaver Lines are moored



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

alongside the wharves; and when the works now in progress are completed, vessels of 2,000 tons will be able to penetrate inland, through its magnificent system of canals, to the great lakes in the very heart of the continent. The streets are well paved, and lighted by electricity;

electric cars run in every direction, at nominal fares; while in their "Mountain," an eminence some 900 feet high, to the north of the city, they have one of the finest public parks in the world.

From Montreal we proceeded to Ottawa, the capital of Canada.

Ottawa. Here, what strikes the visitor at first sight are the magnificent Houses of the Dominion Parliament. The day after our arrival we were fortunate enough to meet a gentleman who had travelled with us on the "Vancouver"—viz., Lieut.-Gen. Laurie, a former member of the Dominion Parliament, and ex-Minister of Agriculture for the province of Nova Scotia. He evinced the greatest interest in the delegates, conducting us over the Houses of Parliament, and accompanying us round the experimental farm in the afternoon. What struck me most in the buildings was the splendid library, which in its arrangements appears perfect. Among the many notable persons to whom we were introduced in connection with the Government, none was more popular with the delegates than the Postmaster-General, Sir Adolphe Caron, a French Canadian. In a short speech he expressed the great loyalty felt by the French Canadians to the English Throne, and, pointing to the tattered flags hung in his room, under which his ancestors had fought, quoted the words of Sir Etienne Taché, that the last shot in defence of Canada would be fired by a French Canadian.

The Experimental Farm. In the afternoon we paid a visit to the Government Experimental Farm. This is the chief one, four others being distributed through the country—viz., at Nappan, Nova Scotia; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, North-West Territory; and Agassiz, British

Columbia. The work done by these farms, and their value to the settlers, cannot be over-estimated. Not only do they undertake the work similar to that carried out at Rothamstead and elsewhere in this country, but, by experimenting with the different kinds of grain, grasses, &c., as to their suitability to the various soils and climate of the country, they save the settlers enormous expense and disappointment. We first visited the laboratory, where, amongst other interesting experiments being carried out, was one as to the action of the sun on farmyard manure: after exposing the manure to the sun for three months, it was found on again analysing it that the only loss sustained was that of a small percentage of ammonia. We drove round the farm, but found the splendid crops of wheat, oats, and peas had been nearly or quite spoilt by the phenomenal rainfall experienced prior to our visit. We passed several plots of maize 10 ft. high; this is converted into ensilage for winter feeding. The most extensive experiment which Professor Robertson is now carrying out is an attempt to make a whole-meal ensilage, viz., one that shall contain all the elements necessary for fattening purposes. This he hopes to do by mixing green corn with the haulm of beans with the corn on, and the seeds of the sunflower. Several acres of each have been grown, and will be converted into ensilage, and afterwards used for fattening purposes. The result, I feel sure, will be watched by many outside the Dominion of Canada as of great importance. Another interesting part of the farm

was the grass plots; here some 150 different kinds of grass were growing in plots, a tabulated statement of the yield of each being kept. Of our English grasses the best is timothy, which is largely used for pastures throughout Canada. After a visit had been paid to the fowl-house and piggeries, where some very interesting experiments were being carried on in the crossing of pure breeds, a visit was paid to the vinery, where some 120 varieties of grapes were growing. We afterwards adjourned to Professor Robertson's house, where we had an opportunity of tasting some native wines. Some idea of the work done by these farms may be gathered when I state that no less than 16,905 3-lb. samples of grain were distributed free to over 9,000 applicants during the past year. A voluminous report from the several professors and managers is issued annually, containing a full account of the different experiments, and can be obtained at a nominal price. I should also add that great attention is being given to the dairy industry of the country, with the result that to-day Canada is actually exporting more cheese than the United States. The value of the cheese exported to England during the past year was over \$9,000,000. As will be seen from this short account of the work done by these experimental farms, they are an institution which England might copy with great advantage to her agriculture. Valuable as has been the work of Sir J. B. Lawes and other gentlemen, it has still failed to give that interest to the generality of English farmers as the same work carried out by the Government of Canada has done in a very much shorter time in that country. Still, it is only fair to add that the requirements of these experiments are far greater in a new country than in an old one, where the experience of centuries has taught the English farmer to expect certain results from certain cropping of the land; and yet, without his being able to explain why, of recent years the chemist has added his knowledge, to the great advantage of agriculture in general.

I very much regret that in the short time at our disposal
Ontario. we were not able to see more of Ontario, one of the oldest provinces in Canada, as the little I saw of it strongly imbued me with the idea that here many of our English farmers might come with advantage—not with the idea, as the pioneers of this now beautiful country, to hew their way through the primeval forest, but that they might purchase farms in an improved state very much lower than they could hope to in the Old Country. These farms are in the market for various causes, but a very frequent cause is that the farmer, having reared a family, and seeing no available land cheap enough to put his sons on, prefers to sell out and go west with his family where there is more room. My reason for thinking that this is the place for the English farmer is that it seems to me that there would not be that break from old associations as would be the case further west. Here he would find all those adjuncts to civilisation that we think so necessary in this country, while even the style of farming is very similar to ours; the only things one seems to miss are the green hedgerows, which here are replaced by wood and wire fences.

Toronto.

We paid a visit to Toronto, the capital of the province, situate on Lake Ontario. It well deserves its appellation of the "Queen City." Its streets are well paved, and lighted by electricity; it has some very fine churches and public buildings; and as one walks down its busy streets and sees the familiar English names—unlike Montreal and Quebec—one could quite fancy we were in some English town. At the time of our arrival the annual exhibition, or "Fall Fair," as it is called, was being held. These autumn shows, or fairs, are a curious mixture of an exhibition of farm produce, manufactures, and a kind of pleasure fair, including what we should term in England a "fête." Nearly every township throughout the Dominion of Canada holds one annually. The larger cities have permanent exhibition buildings, those at Toronto being very fine. Unfortunately, we were a day or two too soon to see the exhibits of stock, although we had a very good opportunity of seeing what the province could produce in the way of fruit, vegetables, corn, and other like produce. In Toronto are the large works of the Massey-Harris Company, whose farm machines are known all over the world. The orchards of Ontario are very fine, apples, pears, peaches, and grapes being largely grown, large quantities being sent to England. The province of Ontario contains more large towns than any other; besides Toronto and Ottawa, it has fine cities in Hamilton, London, Kingston, Brantford, Guelph, and many others. We paid a visit to the world-famed Falls of Niagara, and then took train for the great prairie land of the West.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

We left Toronto for Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on the Thursday evening, arriving there on the following Sunday. The line runs for nearly the whole distance through one interminable forest. For 1,300 miles the train rushes past one long natural panorama of wood, lake, and river—a fitting avenue to the great plains of the West. As intending settlers will require to travel for some days on the great transcontinental line, known as the "C. P. R.," I will briefly describe this enormous railway. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, crossing over the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet, it forms one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times. To the arrangements of this railway for the comfort of its passengers I can give nothing but unqualified praise. The trains are what are known as "corridor trains"—viz., you enter them from the end of the carriage, and are able to pass through the whole length of the train. Each train is fitted with smoke rooms, lavatories, and bath rooms, while at different points first-class dining cars are attached, in which meals, equal to the best hotels, can be obtained for the sum of 75 cents, or 3s. The cars, which in the daytime are fitted with luxurious seats, are convertible at night into comfortable sleeping apartments. This not only applies to the first class traveller, but to those travelling at a very much cheaper fare. In fact, in Canada the emigrant will find himself a person of some importance, as both the Government and the railway companies appear to study his comfort and convenience to the utmost.

The province of Manitoba is situate in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the east and west, and the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico on the north and south. Its area is 73,956 square miles, nearly the whole of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. The climate is warm in summer, and cold in winter. The summer mean is 65° to 67° , which is very nearly the same as the State of New York. But in winter the thermometer sometimes—but very occasionally—falls to 50° below zero. In speaking of the climate I have to state the information given me by residents, rather than my own observation, as during the time we were in Manitoba—in the month of September—the climate was nearly perfect. What surprised me most was the fact that comparatively few people complained of the severely cold weather that is experienced; but, as stated by them, the cold, as measured by the thermometer in Manitoba, as compared with England, is very different, the extreme dryness of the air, coupled with the fact that the sun nearly always shines, making the cold very much more bearable than it would be with us. Still, however, the residents complain of the length of the winters, which can easily be understood when we consider that they are usually frozen up from the middle of November till the beginning of April. During that time the farmer can do but little except draw his corn to market, draw wood, and attend to his stock. Very little snow falls on the prairies, the average depth being about 18 inches, and the native horses can graze out all the winter. The soil is a deep black mould, or loam, resting on a subsoil of tenacious clay. Much as I had heard and read of the marvellous richness and fertility of this soil, I was perfectly unprepared to find it so productive.

We arrived in Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on Sunday, September 10th. Situate on the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, it bids fair to become the Chicago of Canada, as it commands the trade of the vast region to the north and west. Since 1870, when it was known as Fort Garry, with 290 inhabitants, it has risen with marvellous rapidity; to-day it has a population of about 30,000. It has many fine buildings of stone and brick, several first-class hotels, electric cars run on its main streets, while the city is lighted with electricity. It has also become a great railroad centre. The Canadian Pacific Railway has two branches leading southward, on either side of the Red River, to Emerson and Gretna, on the United States boundary, connecting at the latter point with the daily train service of the Great Northern Railway for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, &c. Two branch lines go south-west to Souris and Napinka, in Southern Manitoba; and two others, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, run north, one to the old town of Selkirk, and the other to Stonewall. The Hudson Bay Railway also begins here, and is completed to Shoal Lake, 40 miles north-west.

The day following our arrival we had an interview with Commissioner Smith, the Government agent, and Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the

Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which owns several million acres of land on either side of their main line and branches. In the afternoon we drove to Stonewall, some 20 miles distant, a place which in England would be termed a village, here dignified by being called a town. The drive from Winnipeg to Stonewall lies through an uncultivated area; indeed, for 20 to 30 miles round Winnipeg we found, to our astonishment, that, with some of the most fertile land in the province, little has yet been taken up. We found, on inquiry, that the greater portion is in the hands of speculators, who have been holding in the hope of getting much higher prices than its real agricultural value. Most of them now are, however, anxious to sell at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre. To intending settlers who have capital at their command, I would strongly recommend them to pay a visit to the many fertile tracts here before going west; bearing in mind that the difference in the carriage of the grain to Winnipeg, over lands farther west, must of necessity soon pay for the land. In our drive to Stonewall we passed several remarkably good fields of wheat and oats, notably one of the latter, which could not have been less than 80 bushels per acre.

The following are the prices of farm products at Winnipeg; Prices. the figures are taken from *The Commercial*, a journal of commerce, published weekly, and are reliable:—

ARTICLES.	PARTICULARS.	1ST DECEMBER.		
		1890.	1891.	1892.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Wheat ...	Off farmers' waggons, per bushel of 60 lbs.	75	77	58
Oats ...	" " " " per bushel of 34 lbs.	29	26	25
Hay ...	Prairie, per ton of 2,000 lbs., loose	5.75	7.00	5.00
Beef ...	Fresh, by carcass, wholesale, per lb.	05½	05	05
Veal ...	" " " " " "	06½	06½	06½
Pork ...	" " " " " "	07	07	06½
Mutton ...	" " " " " "	10½	10	10
Chickens ...	Wholesale, per lb.	09	09½	10½
Ducks ...	" " " " " "	11	10	11
Geese ...	" " " " " "	11	10	11
Turkeys ...	" " " " " "	13	12	12½
Butter ...	Select dairy, in tubs, wholesale, per lb.	20	22	21
" "	Fresh, per lb	25	25	25
Eggs ...	Pickled, wholesale, per dozen	23	20	20
" "	Fresh, per dozen	30	30	30

Note.—The prices in 1893 were about the same as in 1892.

Stonewall boasts of a market, stores, grist mill, and has its weekly paper. We stayed here the night at an hotel, the proprietor apologising for any shortcomings by saying his wife had gone to Winnipeg to see after a help. This appears one of the discomforts that new-comers will find—the dearth of servant girls. Bad as it has become of late years in England, it is far worse here. I often thought how much better off

some of the thousands of our factory girls in England might be if they would only make themselves conversant with house work, and come out here, where there is room for, I might say, thousands, with every



WINNIPEG

prospect of obtaining comparatively well-to-do husbands. "For God's sake," said a young fellow, as our train steamed out of a station in the North-West, "send us some girls." On our arrival at Stonewall we paid a visit to the farm of the Hon. S. Jackson, the Speaker of the Manitoban Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Jackson's Farm. If there was one thing more than another which struck me in Manitoba, it was that sterling independence of character and absence of false pride which seemed to characterise all alike. The man whose ancestors kept their pedigree will fare no better here than the humblest labourer, if he does not show those qualities of independence and industry, coupled with a good business capability. Here was a man whose position one would have thought would have placed him above any manual labour, but on our arrival we found him busily engaged superintending threshing operations, he himself stacking the straw. They had just finished threshing oats, and were fixing the machine in a field ready to thresh the wheat from the stook. The oats threshed that day had yielded 40 bushels per acre. The land here, judging from the crop, appeared very good. The crop of wheat was the ninth in succession, with one crop of oats intervening; it would yield about 30 bushels per acre. As the Manitoban Parliament sits during the winter months, when nearly all work on the farm is suspended, Mr. Jackson is able to devote the summer months to his farm. His staff of men, consists of one regular man, a boy for three months in spring during seed-time, and a second man for two months during harvest. This year he grew 160 acres of corn, cutting it himself with a self-binder reaping

machine, his two men stooking it. In the evening we paid a visit to Mr. Jackson's home, where we spent a very pleasant evening with some of Mr. Jackson's local friends. Here we had an opportunity of seeing that home comforts are to be had even in Manitoba.

The following day we drove back to Winnipeg, *Back to Winnipeg.* via the Penitentiary and Kildonan. On our way to the Penitentiary in the morning, we passed several children on their way to school. The Penitentiary of Manitoba is where those convicts are located whose sentence is penal servitude. We were introduced to the governor, Lieut.-Col. Irvine, who personally conducted us over the prison, and afterwards round the farm, which is entirely worked by convicts. We drove into a field where two bullock teams were at work at the plough, being driven by the prisoners, an armed guard pacing up and down on the head-ridge. The governor is an ardent agriculturist, and hopes to make the establishment to some extent self-supporting. The country around Stony Mountain, as the eminence on which the prison is situated is called, is as level as a billiard table as far as the eye could reach, and put one in mind of the boundless ocean. From the Penitentiary we drove some 10 or 12 miles through some capital land, very little of which is taken up, being held by the speculators mentioned before. We passed several parties who were haymaking, camping out on the prairie for that purpose. The grass, which at this time of the year is dried into hay before cutting, is from 1 to 2½ ft. in height. All owners of land are glad to sell the right of cutting hay for a small sum per ton, so that a few industrious men might make a very good living by cutting and delivering it to Winnipeg. We passed through the old Selkirk settlement, founded in the early part of the present century by Lord Selkirk, of chiefly Scotch settlers. Here we saw a field which had been cropped continuously for 70 years without any manure being applied, and which had this year grown a good crop of wheat. It struck me that the farming in this district might be much improved. On our way back to Winnipeg we called at a newly erected pork-packing establishment. The methods adopted here, although on a much smaller scale than at Chicago, which I afterwards visited, compared very favourably.

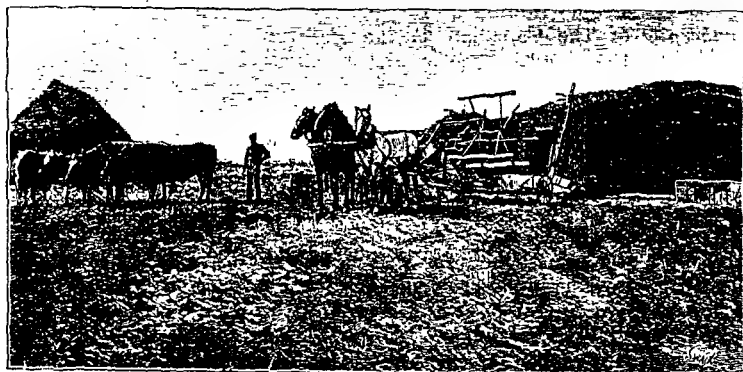
I cannot but think that the Manitoban farmer might *Pig-Raising.* turn his attention to the production of hogs much more than he does at present. As his products have to go for long distances to market, it is obvious that he should try and send them in the most concentrated form. By turning all his second quality wheat into pork he would be doing this. Not only this, but he has often frozen wheat (of which I shall speak hereafter) that, it seems to me, should be converted into pork, rather than take just what the dealers like to give, as is the case at present. The pigs were being all purchased by live weight, viz., 5 cents per pound. Taking into consideration the cost of production, as against that in England, I think it compares most favourably with the average price obtained in England. As Manitoban farmers are complaining of the low price of wheat, I merely give this as a suggestion.

When at Stonewall I obtained the price of farm implements from the local agent of the Massey-Harris Co. The following were the cash prices, delivered at Stonewall:—Farm waggon, £14; "Brantford" mower, £10 10s.; "Buckeye" mower, £9; horse rake, £5 10s.; Massey-Harris binder, including extras, £28; 10-ft. drill, £22; "sully" plough, £10; single plough, £3 10s.

From Winnipeg we journeyed by the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Killarney. During the journey we passed through the Mennonite settlement. These rather peculiar people, whose creed forbids them to carry arms, were originally from Germany, but were expelled by Frederick the Great and settled in Russia, where the Empress Catherine granted them exemption from military service for 100 years. Finding there was little probability of a further exemption, at the expiration of that time they emigrated to Canada, where the Government granted them a fertile tract of land, and freedom from military service for ever. Although for a time very exclusive, they are rapidly becoming more assimilated with the Canadians, many of the latter having married daughters of the Mennonite settlers, who make at least useful, if not beautiful, wives. Around Pilot Mound, through which we passed, more mixed farming is apparent, quite a large number of cattle being shipped to England from this point. Killarney, so named by a native from the Emerald Isle, is pleasantly situated on a lake after which it is called, from its supposed resemblance to the famous lakes in the "Owld Counthry." Mr. Fergus O'Brien, the Irishman in question, very kindly took me for a long drive after our arrival. Mr. O'Brien, who is a bit of a celebrity in his way, combines the following trades for a livelihood, viz.: stonemason, farmer, and postman; besides being a reporter, poet, and orator. We drove round the beautiful lakes, teeming with wild ducks, on a visit to a Scotch farmer who has established a large dairy farm here. He informed me that he had come out there four years before with about \$600. Has built himself a good house, barn, and stables. Has about 60 cows. He owns a half-section of land—viz., 320 acres—but by herding his cows he can run them over a large stretch of country not yet cultivated. We paid a visit to the dairy, where chiefly cheese is made. By a clever arrangement the whey runs from the dairy down a series of spouts to the piggeries, which are merely a large fenced-in yard. The price obtained for his cheese during the past year ranged from \$10 to \$16 per 100 lbs.: for pork, \$4½ per 100 lbs., live weight. The taxes paid here on a quarter-section of land—viz., 160 acres—were: school, \$8; road, \$4. This constitutes the whole direct taxation to which the farmer is subjected, and, is indeed, much higher than in many other parts of Manitoba I visited.

From Killarney we drove to Glenboro', passing through the crofter settlement. As the emigration of these people had been undertaken by the Government of this country, I was anxious to see the result. In the first place, it struck me the location was not unsuitable, taking into consideration that the men had chiefly been used to fishing and

mixed farming, if so it can be called. The land is specially adapted for corn-growing, as well as mixed farming, so that, in regard to the former, the men had to undertake what was somewhat new to them. Nor do they bear altogether a good character from their neighbours as to their methods of business, being,

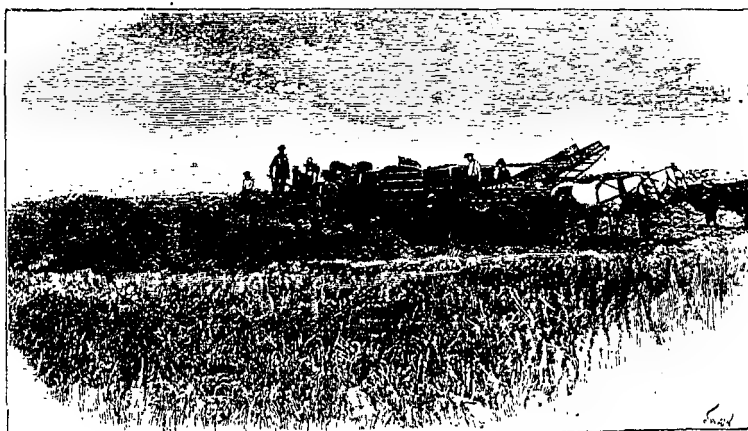


A CROFTER STABLE AND FARM-YARD

they allege, too fond of running into debt when not necessary. On the other hand, when the men were persevering and industrious, there could be no doubt their position was vastly improved. From the crofter settlement we passed through the valley of Pelican Lake. We paid a visit to a capital farm, owned by Mr. Overend. The farm is 320 acres in extent. This year he grew 107 acres of wheat, which he estimated would yield 2,500 bushels. Mr. Overend has just built himself a substantial house facing the lake; he has one of the best vegetable gardens in Manitoba, the water melons being particularly fine. This farm would be about eight miles from a railway station, where the corn could be sold. We then drove through a rather poor country—most of which is, however, cultivated—to Belmont, where we stayed for lunch. This small town is prettily situated on a branch line of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, and overlooks several small lakes abounding with wild-fowl. In the afternoon we drove to Glenboro' through a splendid country; in fact, it gave one the idea of being in an enormous wheat-field. The country, which is chiefly rolling prairie, has a much less desolate appearance than the level prairie. Although this district had suffered very much from two or three days of hot wind, that had blown at a time when the wheat was in the milky state, and consequently reduced the yield very much, yet it struck me as one of the best farmed wheat-growing districts that we visited. The day after we arrived I drove round the district west of Glenboro' with Mr. Doig, the member for that division of the Manitoban Parliament. Although Mr. Doig has a business in Glenboro', he is also a large farmer. As may be supposed, in a country

so essentially an agricultural one as is Manitoba, a large number of farmers are members of the local Legislature. As the Parliament meets during the winter months, they are able to do this without interfering with their farm work. We passed one of Mr. Doig's farms where threshing was going on; the wheat was yielding 15 bushels per acre. At one time Mr. Doig had expected about double this, but owing to the hot winds before mentioned it was yielding badly.

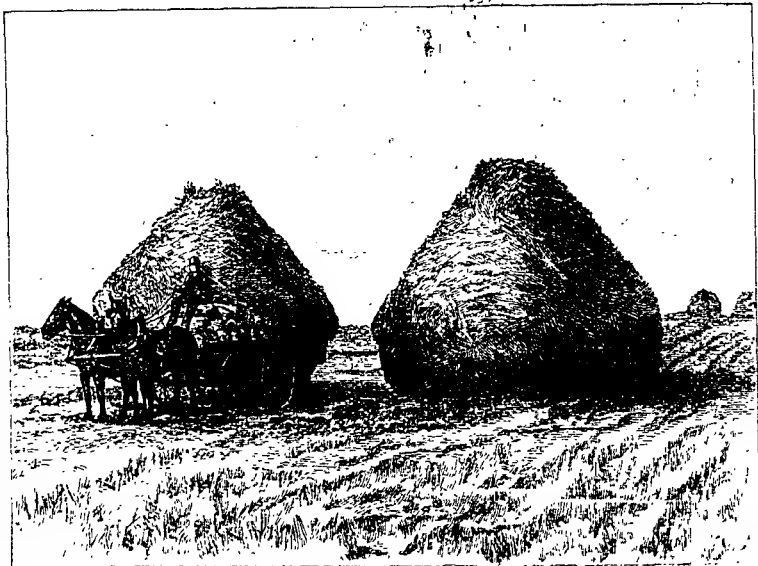
If there was one operation more than another I was struck with in Manitoba, it was threshing. Nearly the whole is done by men who may be styled professional threshers. They own the machines, and find sufficient men to accompany them; the price paid by the farmer being four cents, or twopence per bushel, the farmer boarding all the men. To an English farmer the amount threshed appears at first incredible,



CROFTERS THRESHING.

the average day's work being about 1,500 bushels; but at one place I afterwards visited I was informed by a thresher that he had last year threshed 2,260 bushels in eight hours, and this statement was corroborated by several farmers present. The machines used are very much smaller than our English ones, and differ very essentially in their working parts, the principle being to grind the wheat out of the ear, rather than rub it out as with us. The ricks are always built in pairs, the machine being placed between them, and threshing both at the same time. The machine winnows the wheat to about the same extent as the old single-blast threshing machine in this country. Owing to the extreme dryness of everything, the engine works at about double the distance from the machine that ours do. How necessary this precaution is was shown by the fact that in one district four machines were burnt during our visit. Straw is used for fuel, the engines fed by this developing from 16 to 18 horse-power. During my drive with

Mr. Doig I called at the farm of Mr. Smeaton, who has half a section of land. This year he grew 160 acres of wheat; he expected his crop to produce the sum of \$1,000, his cost of doing so, outside his family, being about \$200. This year he bare-fallowed 90 acres of land. This old English custom appears to find a good deal of favour with Manitoban farmers, as, besides increasing the fertility and keeping the land clear of weeds, it enables the farmer to keep the least possible amount of labour—a considerable item where labour is scarce and dear. Mr. Smeaton, who hails from Scotland, while pleased with the country, was strongly of



WHEAT STACKS, MANITOBA

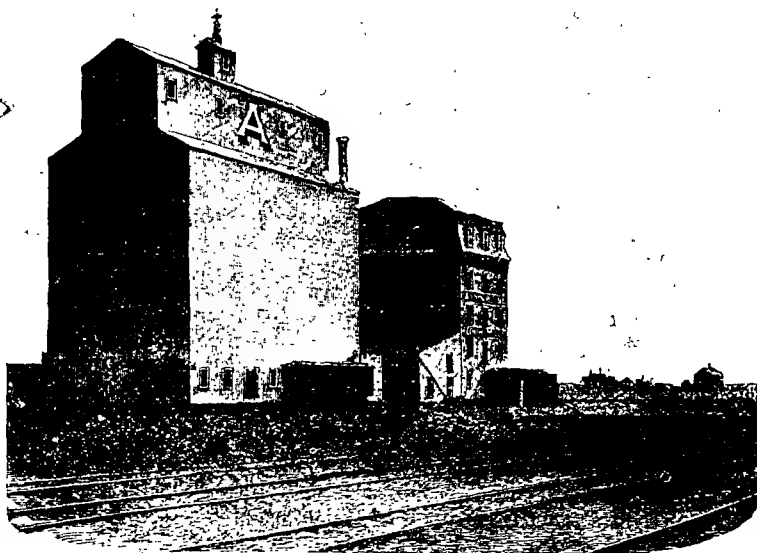
opinion that, owing to the low price of wheat now prevailing, mixed farming is becoming a necessity in those parts now wholly given up to the production of wheat. Glenboro' has two large corn elevators. To Englishmen the use of these are puzzling; but on taking into consideration the different conditions that prevail here, I believe them to be not only a necessity, but also one of the many economical means used to place their wheat on the English market at the minimum of expense. They are usually owned by private individuals or companies, who purchase wheat in the district, or else by a body of farmers, who co-operate to build them for storing their grain. I went over one of the latter, which in its arrangements is similar to most of the others in the country. The farmer draws his waggon to the side of a bin outside the elevator, into which he shoots his bags of wheat, the bags holding about 2 bushels. From that time till the wheat arrives in England it will not be again moved by manual labour. An elevator

takes the wheat from the bin to an enormous cleaning machine, which thoroughly removes all chaff and dirt; from there it is transported to the weighing bin, which here would weigh 100 bushels at a time. By the time the farmer has shot his last bag of wheat into the bin, and got to the weighing machine, his wheat is there ready to be weighed. The official in charge weighs, and having graded it (it is graded into several samples), he removes a slide, and the wheat is transported by means of elevators to the top of the building, where it descends into one of the bins, which each hold some thousands of bushels. An ingenious arrangement enables the official to direct the grain into any of the bins (here 30) he wishes, by merely turning a handle on the ground floor. The farmer pays a small sum per bushel per week for storage. He will probably not get any of his own wheat when he sells, as the same grades are all mixed; but he will, on producing his ticket for, say, a thousand bushels of No. 1 hard, get that amount and quality of wheat, although, perhaps, it is grown by someone else. The elevators have storage room for from 50,000 to 500,000 bushels.

From Glenboro' we travelled to Souris, or Plum
Welsh Farmers. Creek, as it was originally called, a small town situate on a creek of that name. Here, in company with one of the Welsh delegates, we drove out a few miles to visit some Welsh settlers. The first place we called at was one of two brothers, who own adjoining farms. On inquiry, we found he was not at home, being with his brother on a neighbouring farm shooting prairie chicken. These birds, which much resemble grouse, are about the size of pheasants, and are very plentiful in some parts of Manitoba and the North-West. Owing to their indiscriminate slaughter, the local Legislature of Manitoba have enforced a close time for them, also forbidding them being exposed for sale. With true American cuteness, I saw a man advertising in Winnipeg that, as you could not sell them, he would store them for yourself and friends in a cool chamber at 5 cents per head. These brothers, who had emigrated from Wales some eight years ago with practically nothing, had each a good farm, with a small stock of horses and cattle, also the necessary implements for working their farms, including each a self-binding reaping machine. Wheat is, however, their chief production, and they complained of the low price now ruling, viz., 50 cents for the first quality No. 1 hard, which, coupled with the bad yield this year—which in this district was from 9 to 17 bushels per acre—had made it an unproductive year for them. They, however, spoke highly of the country. We drove to a neighbouring farm, owned by Mr. R. S. Jones. He came out from Wales 12 years ago; had a capital of \$700 when he arrived in Winnipeg. Here he contracted a chill which nearly caused his death. For four years he was practically able to do nothing. He was fortunate in having a wife above the average in industry and capability. Having taken up a section of land, she, with the kind aid of neighbours, managed to get a rough house erected, and a small quantity of land under crop. For the first few years, with a young family and an invalid husband, their little stock of capital exhausted, theirs was indeed a hard lot. To-day they own half a

section of land—320 acres—and rent another half-section. They have erected a large and substantial house, have 30 head of cattle, besides horses. The cattle include a dairy of cows, which are milked and managed by Mr. Jones's daughters; they having at the time of our visit nearly a ton of butter in stock, for which they hoped to realise 25 cents per pound. I came away from this farm with the idea that, while this family would do well in any country, they were eminently the class of people wanted in Manitoba.

From Souris we drove to the wheat city of Brandon. *Brandon.* A good deal of the land we passed was of rather a light nature, and the crops appeared to have suffered from the want of rain. Round Kenney we saw, however, some good land. Brandon is beautifully situated on high ground overlooking the Assiniboine River. Although only 12 years old, it has a population of over 5,000. Its streets, as indeed are most of the small towns of Canada, are lighted by electricity. It has five large grain elevators, a flour mill, and a saw-mill, and is the dis-



GRAIN ELEVATOR, BRANDON.

tributing market for a very extensive and well-settled country. Near here is the well-known farm of Mr. Sandison, which is now, however, in other hands. On the opposite side of the valley is the Manitoba Asylum for the Insane, to which we paid a visit. We were very pleased at the good order and management everywhere prevalent.

*The
Experimental
Farm.*

We spent the Sunday at Brandon, and met the other portion of the Delegation which had left England the week before the party I was with did. Here, as elsewhere, we were able to go to a place of worship of any denomination. On the following morning we paid a visit to the experimental farm. As mentioned before, this one works in connection with the head one at Ottawa. The farm is well cultivated, and afforded us an opportunity of seeing what the land would do under good cultivation. Wheat had yielded this year 20 to 30 bushels per acre; barley, 40 to 60 bushels; oats, 40 to 70 bushels. During the past year no less than 200 different varieties of grass have been tried, and over 300 varieties of corn. A recent experiment carried out on this farm shows in a marked manner the inherent capabilities of this soil. A plot of land was dressed with 24 loads of farm-yard dung, while a similar plot was unmanured. The latter gave equal results in the yield of grain, while the manuring would appear to have retarded the ripening of the grain by a few days.

*Successful
Farmers.*

One of the most successful farmers I met here was Mr. Robert Hall, of Griswold, who farms 1,000 acres on Section 18, by the side of the Assiniboine River. He has grown wheat on about 300 acres annually, half the ground being bare fallow or new land. His average yield from 1881 to 1891 was 27 bushels per acre, the average price obtained being 67 cents per bushel. He estimates his crop this year at from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. His cost of production of wheat he estimates at about 30 cents per bushel, including threshing. He has 300 acres of pasture for his horses and cattle. This year he sold nine three-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 lbs. each, at 2½ cents per lb., live weight. From here we drove out east some nine miles. We passed the farm of a man who had come out from Norfolk some six years ago. He spoke well of Manitoba, but complained of the difficulty of obtaining help. Our next visit was to the farm of Mr. Kemnay, a Scotchman, who owned a flock of 120 sheep. As we had seen as yet practically no sheep in Manitoba, we were anxious to see how they fared, hence our visit to this farm. Mr. Kemnay, who commenced sheep-farming a year ago, considers he has cleared \$700 this year with his flock. The great drawback to general sheep-farming would seem to be the long period they require to be housed. Mr. Kemnay has built a large barn, with yard adjoining, for this purpose. In the top part is constructed a large hay loft, which was filled with hay cut on the prairie. The sheep were cross-bred; a good ram of the Cotswold breed was used this year. Mr. Kemnay sold his lambs this year from \$5 to \$6 per head. Although out in the field on our arrival, he, with that true hospitality which characterises all farmers here, hastened to provide us tea in his bachelor quarters. In addition to his sheep, he goes in for growing wheat and oats, and speaks with confidence of the future.

*Qu'Appelle and
Indian Head.*

From Brandon we took train to Qu'Appelle. We had now entered that portion of Canada known as the North-West Territories, whose capital is at Regina. It is divided into four provincial

districts, named, respectively, Assiniböia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. The province of Assiniböia contains the valley of the Qu'Appelle, which is a favoured part of the North-West, and is being rapidly settled up. The climate of this province is very similar to that of Manitoba. Its soil also is similar, but in some parts, especially round Indian Head, is of a stiffer character. The day after our arrival we drove to Indian Head, passing the residence of Mr. Sheppard, Lord Brassey's agent, who kindly accompanied us. Near here we passed a very fine herd of Shorthorn cattle being herded by a

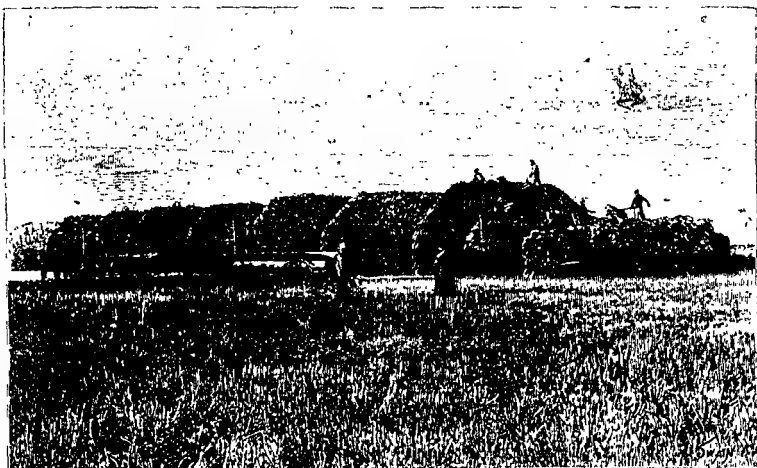


HYDE FARM, QU'APPELLE.

boy on horseback. At Indian Head are situate the celebrated Bell Farm of 14,000 acres, 4,000 acres of which was cultivated, the Alliance Farm, and the Sunbeam. At the Alliance we saw a field of 1,400 acres of wheat in stook. Amongst the farms visited here was that of Mr. W. Dickson, who was threshing a splendid lot of wheat which was yielding 40 bushels to the acre. He has 280 acres of wheat this year. He spoke highly of the district, as well he might, seeing that his crop this year would realise nearly £1,000 sterling, even at the low price prevailing. I drove over the farm of Mr. Tipper, adjoining, a young settler from Ontario. He has 300 acres of wheat this year, and estimates it will yield 30 bushels per acre. From him I learnt there was land to be bought in the neighbourhood at from \$5 to \$7 per acre.

The wages paid to indoor servants in this locality was, for the eight spring and summer months, \$20 per month; four winter months, \$10 to \$12 per month; board and lodging, of course, included.

I paid a visit also to a young farmer from Worcestershire, who had been out some three or four years. He had just finished harvest that day—September 20th. He stated that he had done fairly well, but complained of the cold winter. After paying a visit to the Alliance Farm, we drove to the Government Experimental Farm. Of the magnificent crops here I think what struck me most was a plot of



CAMERON'S FARM, QU'APPELLE.

onions, the finest I had certainly ever seen. The samples of red currants preserved in bottles were also the finest I had seen. Here, as at the other experimental farms, I was struck with the excellence of the corn crops, and which, as mentioned before, chiefly owe their superiority to the more thorough cultivation than is given the land by the Manitoban farmers.

To Regina and From Indian Head we proceeded to Calgary. The line for some distance runs through a more or less cultivated district, especially round Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories, as well as the headquarters of the Mounted Police, a semi-military organisation, who are stationed at intervals over the North-West to look after the Indians and preserve order generally. Near Balgonie we passed the first of the farms of the Canadian Agricultural Company, a farm chiefly devoted to grain-growing. This farm produced 40,000 bushels of wheat in 1891.

From Regina to Calgary the train rushes through a country which is chiefly one great treeless plain, occupied by sheep and cattle ranchers, although the land is said to be adapted for corn-growing. Calgary, a town of some 4,500 inhabitants, is charmingly situated on the Bow River; in the distance can be seen the snow-tipped wall of the Rocky Mountains, which divide the North-West from British Columbia

Two branch lines of railway run from here, one north to Edmonton, and another south to Macleod. Only a few years old, Calgary has some handsome streets, lighted by electricity; it is the centre of a large



BOW RIVER, CALGARY.

ranching district. Here I saw a portion of a herd of fat bullocks, 5,000 in number, which were being shipped to England. I was very much amused at the get-up of some of the would-be cowboys, who were only too evidently fresh from the Old Country.

From Calgary we proceeded to Edmonton by train, some 200 miles north. The country, which for some distance out of Calgary is bare and treeless, as you get farther north becomes much more interesting. Indeed, this district, which has only been opened up for the past two years, I myself preferred to any other west of Winnipeg, as far as the general appearance of the country was concerned. Imagine an enormous English park, studded with groves of trees, interspersed with lakes teeming with wild-fowl, while the long prairie grass affords shelter to thousands of chicken, and you have the country from Red Deer to Edmonton. As may be expected, this part is being rapidly settled up; still there are some millions of acres of land available to settlers. The town of Edmonton, the present terminus of the line, is situate on both sides of the great Saskatchewan River. The main portion of the town is situate on the north side of the river some two miles from the station. The traveller is driven down a steep hill to the river, over which the vehicle is transported on a ferry-boat, which is propelled across the river by the action of the stream. The bed of this river contains some quantities of gold, which is obtained by washing. We saw several men at work with their primitive apparatus, consisting of a trough, into which the gravel and sand is shovelled with a long-

handled ladle. The gold-washer pours water into the trough, washing the gravel over a screen, under which is affixed a small piece of blanket. The smaller particles of sand which contain the gold pass over the blanket, the gold dust being caught. When the washer finds there is sufficient gold in the blanket, he washes it in a bag containing mercury, which assimilates with the gold. Such is the method of obtaining this precious mineral on the great Saskatchewan. The amount earned, of course, varies with the amount in the stuff washed, but from \$2 to \$5 per day is the average per man. Edmonton stands over a portion of a large coal-field; so abundant is the coal that, in spite of the high rate of wages, it is delivered into Edmonton for \$2½, or 10s., per ton. The town is lighted by electricity, which is generated by an engine placed near to the river close to the mine of coal, so that it can be produced at the minimum of expense. We paid a visit to the old Hudson Bay fort, now dismantled to a large extent of its former glory, two old brass cannon on broken-down carriages being at present its only means of defence.

In the afternoon of the day following our arrival, we took a drive of some 25 miles, passing through the half-breed settlement of Saint Albert. The first part of the drive was through a country newly settled; we saw some of the finest crops of corn on our tour, most of it being in stook at the time of our visit—September 22nd. Several crops of oats we saw would yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre; while on a field overlooking the Sturgeon River I saw the finest crop of barley I had ever seen growing. The straw, which was as bright as silver, was 6 ft. long, containing long, well-shaped heads. Round Saint Albert the land is chiefly held by French half-breeds; you had only to look at the architecture of their houses, which differs from the English or Canadian settlers, to ascertain this. They are not good farmers; and on the day of our visit were congregated at Saint Albert to decide a pony race, although their corn was in the fields. The inhabitants of this locality claim to have a better climate than that of Manitoba, although during our visit we experienced a snowstorm, while hard frosts occurred at night. These early snowstorms are experienced annually, and correspond to our equinoctial gales; the weather clearing up after, and sometimes remaining open till nearly Christmas. During the severe frosts of winter they experience what are termed "chinook" winds, which blow over the Rocky Mountains from the Pacific, the temperature being raised in a few minutes several degrees. On September 23rd we took a long drive to Fort Saskatchewan, the headquarters of the Mounted Police for this district. Although the land is being rapidly taken up, we passed through thousands of acres of fine agricultural land still wanting settlers. About four miles from Fort Saskatchewan we passed some farms owned by an Englishman and his sons, who last year were able to supply no less than 30,000 bushels of oats to fulfil a contract, the whole of that quantity grown on their own farms. In this part of the country prairie chickens were very plentiful. We spent Sunday in Edmonton. In the afternoon I paid a visit to the burial ground of the Hudson Bay Company; in the evening to church, where, in listening to the

old familiar psalms and hymns, I could have fancied myself at home in the Old Country. We left Edmonton next morning for Wetaskiwin, a drive of 45 miles, whence we took train to Calgary. Of this part of Canada I must say I received nothing but favourable impressions from a farming point of view; its only drawback, as far as I could judge, being the great distance to the Eastern ports. At present the towns of British Columbia are, however, able to take most of its surplus produce. I should perhaps mention the many herds of fine cattle we saw, most of them comparing most favourably with our English Shorthorns. From inquiries I made at Edmonton, and in the small townships between there and Calgary, servant girls are much wanted. In Edmonton they were obtaining no less than \$25 per month in hotels, and in private families from \$10 to \$12 per month; in both cases with board and lodgings. The wages paid in other occupations there were as follows:—Masons, \$2½ to \$4 per day; joiners, \$2½ to \$3½; labourers, \$1½ to \$2 per day; teamsters, \$30 per month, with board. Wheat was fetching from 40 to 60 cents per bushel; oats, 20 to 25; barley, 20 to 25; potatoes, 25 to 75 cents per bushel, according to time of year. Beef, from 3 to 4½ cents per lb., live weight; pigs, 7 to 8 cents per lb., live weight.

Through the Rocky Mountains. From Calgary we took train for Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. For 60 miles after leaving Calgary the line runs through a great ranching country—horses and cattle on the lower grounds, sheep on the hills, which rise in a succession of terraces towards the Rocky Mountains. It is with almost a feeling of awe that one approaches the mighty range of mountains which stretch like a gigantic wall down the one side of the North American continent. Some 30 miles from the entrance to the pass by which the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this formidable barrier, is situate the "National Park of Canada," being a reservation some 26 miles long by 10 miles wide, embracing parts of the valley of the Bow, Spray, and Cascade Rivers, Devil's Lake, and several noble mountain ranges. At Banff, where there are hot and sulphur springs, is a very fine hotel; as may be expected, it is a very favourite resort for invalids and others. Five miles below are some fine coal mines, where true anthracite coal of fine quality is obtained. It would be manifestly out of place to give in this Report the various impressions produced in one's mind as the train thundered on through the solitudes of these great mountain passes; it must be seen for its grandeur to be in any way appreciated. Having ascertained that the annual show was taking place at New Westminster, we decided to alter our route and pay a visit there before proceeding to Victoria.

British Columbia.

As a good deal of misconception prevails in this country respecting British Columbia, I may mention that it extends from north to south about 700 miles, and from east to west 500 miles; its superficial area is about 380,000 square miles. Vancouver Island, on which is situate Victoria, the capital of the province, is separated from the State of Washington by the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. It is oblong in shape, extending north-westerly parallel with the mainland, from which it is divided by the

channel of the Strait of the Gulf of Georgia, a distance of 300 miles, with a varying width of from 20 to 60 miles. The climate varies considerably in different parts of the province, but, taken as a whole, it is much more moderate and equable than any other province of the Dominion. The area of land suitable for agricultural purposes is, however, small. In the interior a large tract of country is suitable only for ranching; but nearer the coast, and on the Isle of Vancouver, the climate is suitable for mixed farming.

New Westminster and Vancouver. New Westminster, a flourishing town with a population of 8,000, is pleasantly situated on the Fraser River. It is the headquarters of the salmon-tinning industry, whose products are shipped to all parts of the world; it has also several large saw-mills. The day following our arrival we paid a visit to the exhibition. The exhibits of vegetables and roots were particularly fine. The samples of grain more resembled our English corn, rather than that of Manitoba and the North-West. The grain, too, was in most cases damp. As befitted a country where one of the chief articles of commerce is lumber, some splendid



A LARGE TREE (GIRTH, 55 FT.), STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.

specimens of timber were on exhibition, single planks measuring 54 in. across. The show of stock was small, and, compared to our English shows, disappointing. It is only fair to add that in no case were they got up for show, as we in England understand it, but were in good healthy condition. In the afternoon we took a trip up the Fraser River to see some reclaimed marsh lands. Steaming up the

river in a small steam launch, one could not but be struck with the extraordinary quantity of fish to be seen. Some idea of the plenitude of salmon may be gathered from the fact that the price paid by the canneries for salmon weighing from 6 to 15 lbs. each was only 5 cents per fish. The lands we visited are a portion of a rather extensive area on which a reclamation scheme is being carried out by a company. Situate by the side of a tributary of the Fraser River, this land is flooded at spring by the overflow of the river consequent on the melting of the snow on the mountains, and a large embankment has been made to confine the river in its bed. Several thousand acres are already reclaimed, and are now for sale, the price asked being \$50 per acre. We also visited a lumber mill, where we had an opportunity of seeing the marvellous way in which the huge logs are handled and sawn up. From New Westminster we journeyed through the forest by the electric railway to Vancouver, some 12 miles distant. In May, 1886, the site of this marvellous town was covered with a dense forest; to-day it has a population of 18,000. Situate on Coal Harbour, a widening of Burrard Inlet, it has a splendid harbour, and a regular steamship service to China and Japan, as well as Australia, is maintained; it is also the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We took a drive round its splendid natural park, in which are standing some of the finest trees in the world.

From here we took boat to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, situate on the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. This city, the population of which numbers some 20,000, has an extensive trade. It has a Chinese quarter, which is extremely interesting to visitors. Through the courtesy of the Admiral commanding, we attended divine service on the Sunday (the day of our visit) on board the flagship, the "Royal Arthur," of the Pacific Squadron, then anchored at Esquimaux, some four miles from Victoria. Needless to say, it proved a very interesting visit, and was much appreciated. Through the kindness of Mr. Dunsmuir, a large landed proprietor, as well as owner of some large coal mines, who placed a special train at our disposal, we paid a visit to the extensive coal mines of Nanaimo and Wellington. The Isle of Vancouver is mainly covered with forest, and only a small quantity is as yet cleared for farming purposes. Its climate is, I imagine, admirably suited for mixed farming, especially fruit-growing. Here holly and other evergreens flourish, being the only trees of the kind I saw in Canada; while in a garden at Wellington I saw beds of splendid flowers in full bloom, then untouched by frost. At Duncan, some 40 miles from Victoria, we alighted, and took a drive through a good stretch of fair farming country. At one farm we saw the most English-like flock of sheep we had seen on our tour.

Chilliwack and Agassiz.

From Nanaimo we proceeded by boat to Vancouver, thence by rail to Chilliwack. Here were undoubtedly some of the best farms we had seen on our visit. We paid a visit to the farm of Mr. Wells, a large dairy farmer. He has a capital herd of some 60 cows, chiefly Holsteins and Ayrshires. He makes both cheese and butter, for

which he obtains a ready sale. He has all the latest dairy appliances, including cream separators, &c.; also a Babcock tester for testing the quality of the milk. We saw a splendid crop of maize, 14 ft. in height, which would be made into ensilage. Large quantities of timothy hay are grown in this district, and exported to the neighbouring towns of New Westminster and Vancouver. Aided by a fertile soil and moist climate, large quantities are grown—in some cases as much as from 4 tons to 5 tons per acre. A good deal of fruit is also grown.

Hop-Growing. It was, however, in the new industry of hop-growing that I was perhaps most interested. Coming from near the well-known Teme Valley, in Worcestershire, where such large quantities of hops are grown, I was greatly interested in the yards here, and afterwards at Agassiz. I paid a visit to the farm of Mr. Dunville, who this year had grown a ton per acre, and this with what we in England would term very primitive cultivation. Split cedar poles are used, and these are strung with string; they are picked by Indians, of whom there are any number available at present. The kilns are constructed to burn wood, of which there is an abundance at hand. Aided by a soil and climate peculiarly adapted for hop-growing, I cannot but think it is an industry that will assume considerable dimensions. I had a long conversation with a Mr. Hammersley, a gentleman from Oxfordshire, England, who has gone in for hop-growing rather largely near Agassiz, and who this year shipped some tons to England. The carriage from Agassiz to London—some 3,000 miles by rail, besides the sea voyage—was only 3 cents per lb. Taking these facts into consideration, I believe that in the future British Columbia will become a formidable competitor to English hop-growers. So rapid is the growth, that I saw some acres that had been planted with cuttings on May 20th of this year (1893), which had yielded 800 lbs. of hops per acre. Thinking that the grower must have made some mistake, I inquired of the manager of the Government Experimental Farm as to the correctness of this statement; he, however, corroborated it in all particulars. We paid a short visit to this farm, which was, however, managed on much the same lines as the others visited. Some extensive experiments were, however, being carried out in growing fruit and forest trees at different elevations.

From here I proceeded with Mr. J. Roberts direct to Winnipeg—the other portion of our party staying at Banff—where, after an interview with Mr. Smith, the Dominion Lands Commissioner, we started for Chicago, where we had a good opportunity of seeing the position of Canada as regards her productions in competition with the nations of the world. Of this I shall speak hereafter.

Conclusions. As these Reports are chiefly used for supplying reliable information to intending emigrants, I have carefully refrained from giving any undue colouring to any of the districts visited. I have spoken of a few of the chief characteristics of the provinces visited. I shall now add a few remarks as to the class of men who are wanted, and who are likely to

succeed, as far as I could judge from my visit. Large as has been the numbers who have sought new homes beyond the seas from this country in the past, still larger numbers will require to do so in future. Year by year it has become apparent that the number required to till the land of this country has been decreasing; while, vast as is our trade in manufactures and minerals, their capacity for absorbing more labour would appear to be exhausted; and should we in the future keep as our portion of the world's trade our present volume, we are still face to face with an ever-increasing population. Emigration has thus become a necessity; and though, in my opinion, Canada might be, from her climatic influences, more fitted for the more Northern races of Europe, yet, from her nearness and accessibility to the Mother Country, her boundless prairies will be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race.

People who should Emigrate. To anyone who is getting a fair living here I would say, Don't emigrate; but to those who are not I believe Canada offers many advantages. The old idea that anyone can farm in a new country is, I believe, a great mistake. Many cases there were, I admit, where men perfectly ignorant of farming in this country had done well in Canada, more especially at wheat-growing; but since the great fall in the price of that commodity, these classes of men with little practical knowledge of mixed farming are now suffering. To the great army of English farmers' sons I believe Canada offers, as a field of settlement, many advantages. No greater illustration of the dearth of land in this country is afforded than in a year like the present, when the farmers' losses have been almost unprecedented. Yet, if a farm is to let, there are a dozen applicants—at least, such is the case in Worcestershire. Yet within a fortnight's travel are some of the most fertile lands of the earth, whose freehold can be purchased for less than is paid annually for rent here. At the same time capital is undoubtedly wanting in Canada. The farmer who can command, say, a thousand pounds is far more likely to succeed, provided he does not rush into rash speculation, than he could possibly do at home. Although there are undoubtedly openings for good working men without capital, still not to the same extent as I should have expected. Undoubtedly the class of men who would benefit themselves most are small farmers with families, and some capital; to this class I could honestly recommend emigration. Where several families could go together, I think they might form communities amongst themselves, which would help to relieve that monotony sure to be found in a new country. Still, to all I would say that they must not expect to find it plain sailing. Undoubtedly, to my mind, the climate is the greatest drawback; but I was very surprised not to hear more complaints than I did. The length of the winters appears to be felt more than their severity. In the summer months the plagues of flies and mosquitoes are undoubtedly an annoyance, to new-comers more especially. To the ne'er-do-well I would say, By all means avoid Canada; as I would to the lazy and improvident: they have not yet displayed that interest in their welfare that is done in this country,

where we have undoubtedly educated by our Poor Law that pest to society, the professional tramp.

As I have before mentioned, I believe there are many good openings in Ontario for men conversant with farming, and who have some capital. Here the change from the English methods of farming is not nearly so great as in the North-West. I have been corroborated in my views of this by a gentleman who farms largely in this country, and who spent some time in Ontario during the past summer. This gentleman (Mr. R. Phipps, of Buckenhill, Bromyard) has carried on an excellent philanthropic work for some years, at his own expense, in keeping a Home for 50 lads, taken chiefly off the streets of London; these he trains and educates, giving them insight into farm work, and then sending a large number to Canada; there they are placed with farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps visited during the past summer the majority of these lads whom they have sent out, and of course he had a splendid opportunity of seeing the position of the Ontario farmers, and judging of any openings there might be for Englishmen; and, as stated before, he thinks that there are many good openings there for industrious men with some capital. I may say, in passing, that no class of men in Manitoba made better settlers than the young farmers from Ontario; and a large number are located there.

As stated before, I left Winnipeg in company with Mr. J. Canada versus Roberts for a trip to the Chicago Exhibition. I was the United States. nowhere more struck with the need of directing the stream of emigration towards Canada than I was at the boundary line between the States and Manitoba. On the one side a country all taken up, and now adorned with many a village scene; on the north side the still boundless prairie, with only settlers here and there, and yet, of the two, I should judge the soil was more fertile, the climate practically the same. On the one side you are still a member of that great Empire on which the sun never sets; you are still in possession of those rights and liberties so dear to an Englishman. Your strong right hand can be raised in her defence without any violation of your honour. You are still able to aspire, if you think fit, to a place in the Legislature of your adopted country. On the other you may have all the benefit of the laws of a free country; but to have the rights of citizenship you must become an alien of your own land, and be prepared (though God forbid) to be called upon to fight against the country of your birth. Neither can you aspire to a place in the Government of your adopted country, as only American-born are allowed. These may appear small things, but the patriotic Englishman, with a love for his own country, will, I think, weigh well this matter in his choice of a new home.

We arrived in Chicago on the Sunday previous to "Chicago Day," when a successful attempt was made by the people of this aspiring city to lick creation in the way of attendance, no less than 750,000 passing the turnstile during the day. In her agricultural exhibits generally Canada may well feel proud at the position she has attained. It was, however, in her dairy exhibits that Canada

*The World's
Fair—
Canada's
Successes.*

showed her superiority and achieved her greatest triumphs. I append a summary of the results of the two competitions in which she took part, which speak for themselves:—

JUNE EXHIBITION OF CHEESE.

Total number of single entries of cheese from Canada and the United States	667
Of these, Canada sent, from over 100 different factories	162
Nearly all of these entries were in the classes for Cheddar or factory cheese.	
Total awards for Cheddar cheese	138
Of these, Canada took	129
Leaving for the United States	9
31 exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese.	

OCTOBER EXHIBITION OF CHEESE.

Total number of single entries from Canada and United States in Cheddar or factory classes...	606
Of these, Canada sent	524
Total awards for cheese (made previous to 1893)	110
Canada took all of these.	
Total awards for cheese in Cheddar or factory classes (made in 1893)...	414
Of these, Canada took	369
Leaving for the United States	45
130 exhibits of Canadian cheese in these classes scored higher than the highest United States cheese.	

In Cheddar or factory classes, for the two competitions of June and October in which Canada took part, the entries and awards are as under:—

	Number of Exhibits.	Awards.
United States	586	54
Canada	687	607

Nor should I forget her mammoth cheese, weighing some 22,000 lbs., every ounce of which was stated to be good. From Chicago we returned to Ottawa, where we had a pleasant interview with the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. M. Daly, as well as other gentlemen connected with the department. From there we left for home *via* Montreal. I should like to take this means of thanking those gentlemen connected with the Dominion Government who by their never-failing courtesy contributed so much to the success of our tour. Nor should I wish to forget our guide through many strange experiences—viz., Mr. Leacock—who a few hours after I had wished him adieu received the unlooked-for and mournful intelligence of the death of his wife. His unremitting kindness and attention I shall ever gratefully remember. It has been suggested to me that I was bound to write a good report of the country, seeing that the Government had paid our expenses. I would like to say that by no one have we been requested to write other than a fair report, neither were we in any way hampered as to what districts we should visit; we were left a perfectly free hand. In fact, I may say that before I myself was finally selected as a delegate I informed the High Commissioner that I should wish to write a fair and independent report. I landed in Liverpool on October 24th, exactly two months from the time I had started, after having accomplished a journey of some 15,000 miles.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.

General Information. The Dominion of Canada includes the whole of British North America to the north of the United States, and has an area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles. It is divided into eight separate provinces, and the population at the last census was 4,829,411—viz.: Prince Edward Island, 109,088; Nova Scotia, 450,523; New Brunswick, 321,294; Quebec, 1,488,586; Ontario, 2,112,989; Manitoba, 154,472; the North-West Territories, 67,554; British Columbia, 92,767; and unorganised Territories, 32,168. The extent of the country will be better understood by stating that it is larger than the United States without Alaska, and nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

Constitution and Government. The government of the country has at its head the Governor-General, the representative of Her Majesty. The Dominion Parliament consists of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and the government of the day is in the hands of the majority, from whom the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, who act as the advisers of the Governor-General, are taken. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by the Governor-General, and the duration of the House of Commons is fixed by the Act as five years. Each province has also its local Parliament, in some cases of two Houses, as in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and in others of only one, as in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The head of the Provincial Government is known as the Lieutenant-Governor, and is appointed by the Governor-General. The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867, which defines the powers both of the federal and of the local Legislatures. It may be said, generally, that the former deals with matters concerning the community as a whole, and the latter with subjects of local interest. Twenty-seven years' experience has demonstrated that the country has made great progress under the existing institutions, and the principle of union is recognised by all political parties as the sure foundation on which the future of the Dominion depends. There is a free and liberal franchise in operation, both for the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, which gives most men the benefit of a vote. In the provinces there are county and township councils for regulating local affairs, such as roads, schools, and other municipal purposes, so that the government of the Dominion is decentralised as far as practicable, in the spirit of the Imperial legislation before mentioned.

Climate. Nothing connected with Canada is so much misrepresented, and misunderstood as its climate, but it has only to be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated. It is warmer in summer and much colder in winter than in Great Britain; but

the heat is favourable to the growth of fruit and the crops, and in every way pleasant and beneficial, and the cold is not prejudicial to health or life. In fact, Canada is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The winter lasts from the end of November or the beginning of December to the end of March or middle of April; spring from April to May; summer from June to September; and autumn from October to the end of November. The seasons vary sometimes, but the above is the average duration of the different periods. The nature of the climate of a country may be measured by its products. In winter most of the trades and manufactures are carried on as usual, and, as regards farming, much the same work is done on a Canadian farm in autumn and in winter as on English, Scotch, or Irish homesteads. Ploughing is not possible, of course, in the depth of winter, but it is done in the autumn and early spring, and in the winter months cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, carting done, and wood-cutting, and preparations made for the spring work, so that it is by no means an idle season. One thing is perfectly certain—that the country would not have developed so rapidly as it has done, and the population would not have grown to its present proportions, had the climate been unfavourable to the health, prosperity, and progress of the community. Of course there are good and bad seasons in Canada, as everywhere else, but, taken altogether, the climate will compare very favourably with other countries in similar latitudes.

Temperature. As the temperature in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is frequently referred to, it is desirable to quote official statistics bearing on the question. The mean temperature at Winnipeg in the summer is 60.3° , and during the winter 1° : Brandon, 58.1° and -1.8° ; Rapid City, 62.2° and 2.7° ; Portage-la-Prairie, 61.8° and 12.6° . In the North-West Territories, the summer and winter mean temperatures at the specified places are as follows:—Regina, 59.2° and -2.4° ; Calgary, 55.6° and 12.2° ; Edmonton, 55.2° and 11.3° . It is very evident the temperature only very occasionally reaches the various extreme limits that are sometimes mentioned, or the mean winter temperatures could not be anything like the figures above quoted.

Products of Canada. Reference has been made elsewhere to the agricultural products of Canada. The country also possesses great wealth in the timber contained in the immense forests, and in the minerals of all kinds, including coal, gold, silver, iron, copper, &c. Then, again, the fisheries along the extensive coasts, both on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific, and in the inland waters, are most valuable and varied, and are valued annually at several millions sterling. The principal fishes are salmon, trout, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and haddock. Oysters and lobsters are also most numerous. The manufacturing industry already occupies a most important position, and is growing more extensive every year. Almost every kind of manufacture is carried on. This activity is not confined to any one part of Canada, but is apparent in all the older provinces,

and will no doubt in time extend to the western parts of the Dominion also.

Mortgages. Reference is sometimes made to some Canadian farms being mortgaged. It should be borne in mind, however, that a proportion of the Canadian farmers start with little or no capital. In order to provide capital in such cases, the farm is mortgaged; but the loan companies, as a rule, do not advance more than half the value of the properties. The interest paid bears no comparison to the rent of similar-sized farms in the United Kingdom, and the fact of the existence of a mortgage, in these circumstances, is not detrimental to the position of the farmer. Not only is the interest invariably paid, but the experience is that the loans are paid off as they mature. The losses of the Canadian companies are comparatively small, and the investment, therefore, is a good one to the lender, and an advantage to the farmer.

Trade Imports and Exports. Canada's trade—import and export—amounts to nearly £50,000,000 per annum, and is largely with Great Britain and the United States, the balance being exchanged with European countries, the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan. The figures given above only include the outside trade, and do not embrace that done between the various provinces. Free trade, in its entirety, exists within the boundaries of the Dominion, and the local business is very large, as the tonnage carried on the railways and canals and on the coasting vessels will show. It may be stated that the revenue now amounts to about \$36,000,000 per annum, of which about \$20,000,000—equal to 17s. per head of the population—is obtained from customs duties on goods imported into Canada.

Markets. Markets, either within or without the Dominion, exist for all the products of the country, and no difficulty is found in this respect. New markets have been provided by the establishment of lines of steamers to the West Indies, Australasia, China, and Japan, which are now in operation. Canada is well served with railway and water communication, and the shipping owned in Canada is so large that it occupies a high place in the list of ship-owning countries of the world. A railway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and each province possesses excellent railway accommodation; in fact, there are over 15,000 miles of line in operation at the present time. The rivers and canals have been so much improved of late years, that the largest ocean-going steamers can moor alongside the wharves at Quebec and Montreal, and it is possible for a vessel of 500 tons burden to pass from the Atlantic into the great lakes. The enlargement of the canals now in progress, which is to be completed in 1895, will permit ocean vessels of 2,000 tons gross burden to pass to the head of Lake Navigation without breaking bulk.

Social Distinctions. The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada to the same extent as in the mother country. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt

arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master; and is free to do as he wills—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago. Religious liberty prevails; there is practically free and unsectarian education; a free and liberal franchise exists; local option in regard to the liquor traffic is in operation; the duration of the Parliament does not exceed five years, and the members are paid for their services; marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalised; and there is no poor law system, although orphans and the helpless and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system. And, again, a good system of local government is at work in every province. The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained at a trifling cost, and therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country. In principle the system in operation is the same in the different provinces, although the details may differ somewhat. In each school district trustees are elected to manage the schools for the inhabitants, who pay a small rate towards their support, the balance being met by considerable grants from the local governments.

British subjects settling in Canada do not require to be naturalised. They are entitled to all the same rights and privileges as their fellow British subjects who may have been born there; indeed, the removal of a family to Canada makes no more difference in their position, as British subjects, than if they had gone instead to any city, town, or village in the United Kingdom. Of course it is a different thing if they go to the United States or any other foreign country. In that case they must renounce their birthright, and their allegiance to their sovereign and their flag, before they can enjoy any of the political advantages of citizenship; and in many parts of the United States land cannot be bought, or sold, or transferred, excepting by naturalised persons.

Intending settlers in Canada are strongly advised to communicate, either personally or by letter, with the nearest agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain (see Preface) before they leave, so as to obtain the fullest and latest

advice applicable to their cases. Cards of introduction to the Government Agents in Canada are also supplied to desirable persons. Any information supplied by these gentlemen may be thoroughly relied upon.

Then, again, on reaching Canada, or at any time afterwards, the nearest Government Agent should be consulted, as they are in a position to furnish accurate particulars on all matters of interest to the new arrival.

The Dominion Government has agents at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, the principal ports of landing in Canada; and the various Provincial Governments also supervise immigration as far as possible. At Toronto, Ontario, the Superintendent of Immigration is Mr. D.

*Government
Agents in
Canada.*

Spence, 65, Simcoe Street; and in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Jessop, the Provincial Government Agent, should be consulted. The following is a list of the various Immigration Agencies under the supervision of the Department of the Interior:—

Winnipeg, Man. { Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
in charge of Outside Service in Manitoba
and the North-West Territories } Mr. H. H. SMITH.

Agents at Ports of Call for Steamships in Canada:—

Mr. E. M. CLAY ...	Halifax, N.S.	Mr. P. DOYLE ...	Quebec, Q.
„ S. GARDNER ...	St. John, N.B.	„ J. HOOLAHAN ...	Montreal, Q.

Dominion Lands Agents in Canada who act as Immigration Agents:—

W. H. HYAM ...	Brandon, Man.	THOS. ANDERSON	Edmonton, N.W.T.
W. G. PENTLAND	Birtle, „	C. E. PHIPPS ...	Oxbow, „
JOHN FLESHER ...	Deloraine, „	E. BROKOVSKI ...	Battleford, „
W. M. HILLIARD ...	Minnedosa, „	GEO. YOUNG ...	Lethbridge, „
W. H. STEVENSON	Regina, N.W.T.	T. B. FERGUSON	Saltcoats, „
AMOS ROWE ...	Calgary, „	JOHN MCKENZIE	New Westminster, B.C.
J. G. JESSUP ...	Red Deer, „	E. A. NASH ...	Kamloops, B.C.
JOHN MCTAGGART	Prince Albert, „		

The best time for persons with little or no capital to go out is from April to July—the earlier the better. Domestic servants may start at any time of the year.

No Assisted Passages. There are no free or assisted passages to Canada. The full ordinary steamship fares must be paid by all immigrants, and they must also have enough money in addition to pay for their railway fares from the port of landing to their destination, and to provide board and lodging until work is secured. The Government does not render any assistance in these matters, and all new-comers must be self-supporting. The Government Agents do not book passengers, and intending emigrants are advised to consult the local steamship agents on that subject. Neither do they recommend any one line more than another. They are quite impartial in both respects.

Booking Passages. It is not necessary to say anything in detail about the various steamers going to Canada, or about the fares. All such information can be obtained from the advertising columns of the newspapers, or from the steamship agents, who are to be found in every town or village. Passengers are recommended to take through tickets (including ocean and rail tickets) to their destinations in Canada. They are issued by the steamship companies, and in this way it is often possible to save money—as through tickets often cost less than the ocean ticket and the Canadian rail ticket if taken separately. Many of the railway companies in Great Britain issue cheap railway tickets from various places to the ports of embarkation, such as Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and in these cases information may be obtained from the railway booking offices.

Luggage. Passengers should pay particular attention to the labelling of their luggage, and labels may be obtained from the steamship companies. They should also bear in mind that the steamship companies only carry free a limited quantity of baggage,

according to the class of ticket taken, and that the railway companies may charge for anything over 150 lbs. weight. The Canadian Pacific Railway carry 300 lbs. free for emigrants proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Care should be exercised in deciding what had better be taken to Canada. Furniture, and heavy and bulky goods of that description, had better be left behind, as the freight charged for extra baggage makes it an expensive luxury; all household requirements can be purchased in the country. Agricultural implements and tools should not be taken out, as the most improved articles of this description adapted to the country can be purchased in any village in Canada. Skilled mechanics and artisans, when recommended to go out, may take their tools, but they must remember what is stated above, and also that in the Dominion all these things can be bought at reasonable prices. Emigrants may be safely advised to take a good supply of underclothing, heavy and light, for winter and summer wear, house and table linen, blankets, bed-ticks, and any other articles of special value which do not take up much room.

Settlers' effects are admitted free of customs duty if they come within the terms of the following clause of the customs tariff:—

*Settlers' Effects
free of
Customs Duty.*

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use, for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale: provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Wages. Wages—which, of course, vary from time to time—are, as a general rule, from a quarter to one-half higher than in Great Britain, but in some trades they are even more. The cost of living is lower, upon the whole, and an average family will, with proper care, be much better off in Canada than at home. There are very good openings in Canada for the classes of persons recommended to go out, but it must be borne in mind that hard work, energy, enterprise, and steadiness of character are as essential there as in any other country. Indeed, perhaps they are more necessary; but, on the other hand, there is a much better chance of success for any persons possessing these qualities, and who are able and willing to adapt themselves to the conditions of life obtaining in Canada.

Capitalists. Persons with capital to invest will find many openings in Canada. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up the free-grant lands or purchasing the improved farms to be found in every province, or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries. Again, a settled income will be found

to go much farther in Canada, and while the climate is healthy and the scenery magnificent, there are abundant opportunities for sport; and the facilities for education are not to be excelled anywhere.

Where to go. Young men should go to Manitoba, the North-West, or British Columbia. Older men, with capital and young families, should go to one of the older provinces, and either buy or rent an improved farm. This, however, is only a general statement, and individual cases must be decided by the special circumstances of each. In Manitoba and the North-West, and in some parts of British Columbia, pioneer life on free grants, or away from railways, is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience, and an absence of those social surroundings which may be obtained in the older settled parts of these and other provinces, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who are considering the subject. But even in these districts improved farms may be purchased at reasonable rates.

Capital necessary. It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary for farm work. The answer depends on the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free-grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has from £100 to £200 clear on landing, and some knowledge of farming, he is in a position to make a fair start on the free-grant land in Manitoba and the North-West; but it is generally advisable to obtain some experience of the country before commencing on one's own account.

Farm Servants. There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in every part of the Dominion. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can in the proper seasons find constant employment. Many persons of this class who started as labourers now have farms of their own in some of the finest parts of the Dominion. Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle, and sheep, may also be advised to go out.

Domestic Servants. So far as numbers are concerned, perhaps the largest demand of all is for female domestic servants. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government Agent. These gentlemen often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and must bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year.

Other Classes of Labour. There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, &c., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting

employment. Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades before going out. The demand is not now so great as it was a few years ago, and such men, especially with large families, are not encouraged to set out on the chance of finding employment. They may be safely advised to start when going to join friends who advise them to do so, or if they have the inclination and the knowledge to enable them to change their callings and become agriculturists.

Clerks, draftsmen, shop assistants, and railway *employés* are not advised to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already assured. Any demand for labour of these kinds is fully met on the spot.

No encouragement is held out to members of the legal and medical and other professions, schoolmasters, and persons desiring to enter the military and civil services, to go to the Dominion, especially in cases where immediate employment is necessary. There are always openings and opportunities for men of exceptional abilities with a little capital; but, generally speaking, the professional and so-called lighter callings in Canada are in very much the same position as they are in the United Kingdom, the local supply being equal to, if not greater than, the demand.



CANOEING.

APPENDIX B.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO.

The Canadian exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition having been referred to in several of the delegate's Reports, it has been considered desirable to publish such facts as are available as to the success which the Dominion obtained on that occasion in competition with the world. The American Press are unanimous in conceding that Canada will reap a greater benefit from the World's Fair than any other country. The variety of the vegetable products of Canada served to illustrate in a manner, hardly to be shown in any other way, the climate and the fertility of its soil; while the exhibits of mineral wealth, of its fisheries, and of its manufacturing industries demonstrated the possibilities of future development.

It may be said that Canada was unrepresented on many of the juries connected with several of the groups of exhibits, and on others the Canadian members were of course in a minority. It is eminently satisfactory to find, therefore, that the awards in all classes of exhibits have been so numerous, and frequently coupled with remarks of a flattering nature.

The following is an extract from the report of the British Consul at Chicago to the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the Chicago Exhibition:--

Canada has been brought prominently forward in a manner which can scarcely fail to assure permanent benefit. Its chief exhibits were natural products, though the colony was represented in every department except electricity. Its cheese and butter exhibits were remarkable, and gained a disproportionately large number of awards, beating all competitors; Japan is understood to have sent a special commission to examine and report on the methods adopted by the colony in these matters. The show of animals, especially sheep, met with great approval. The quality of Canadian fruit was generally recognised. The exhibit of grain and other products of the north-western provinces has shown what can be grown, and as a result many inquiries have been made with a view to settlement in those parts. The same applies to British Columbia, regarding which province overtures have been made by quite a colony of Austrian subjects for settlement, with a view to fruit-growing and general farming.

The Canadian exhibits in this important department *Agriculture*, were excelled by none in quality and appearance. The excellence of the wheat was the subject of general comment, and a considerable demand has already arisen on the part of United States farmers for seed grain from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Canada obtained 1,016 awards in this group, including 776 awards for cheese and butter. This does not comprise the awards obtained by Manitoba, which have not yet been received. It is understood that in the test for quality, made under chemical analysis on behalf of the Exhibition authorities, Manitoba No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe wheat gave the very best results.

Cheese and Butter.

The exhibitions of cheese and butter were the largest of their kind ever made on the North American continent. Two competitions were arranged for Cheddar or factory cheese, in the months of June and October. In the first named, the United States entries numbered 505, and the Canadian 162. There were 138 prizes awarded, of which Canada took 129, and the United States 9. Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese also scored higher points than the best United States cheese. In the October competition for the same class of cheese, made previous to 1893, there were 82 entries from the United States, and 524 from Canada. There were 110 prizes offered, and Canada secured them all. There were also 414 awards for cheese made in 1893. Of these, Canada obtained 369, and the United States 45. In these two competitions, therefore, the United States entered 587 exhibits and took 54 prizes, as against Canada's 686 entries and 608 prizes. There were three judges for cheese, two for the United States, and one for Canada. The significance of this result is enhanced when considered in conjunction with the difference in the population of the two countries—65 millions against 5 millions. Canada now exports several millions of pounds of cheese per annum more than the United States to the English market, her exports to the mother country having risen from 30,889,353 lbs. in 1875 to 127,843,632 lbs. in 1892. In the butter competition, Canada took 27 awards. The great development of the cheese industry in recent years has interfered, no doubt, with the expansion of the butter trade. The steps, however, that have been taken of late years to encourage this industry are having effect; and the Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion has expressed an opinion that within five years' time the manufacture of butter in Canada will be equal to that of cheese, both in quality and quantity. In 1893 Canada exported 43,193 cwt. of butter to Great Britain.

Agricultural Machinery.

The absence of awards for Canadian agricultural machinery is explained by the withdrawal of the exhibits from competition, it having been decided that machines adapted to field work should be judged by field tests. As this would have necessitated bringing duplicate machines to Chicago at great expense, or the spoiling of the actual exhibits for show purposes during the remainder of the Fair, the greater number of Canadian and United States exhibitors withdrew from competition. Professor Thurston, the chairman of the jurors on agricultural implements, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated that in design, finish, and smoothness of operation the Canadian machinery was equal to anything in the Exhibition.

Canada obtained 65 awards. The list included seven different awards for Canadian grapes—a valuable tribute to the climate of the country. The small number of awards is due to the fact that awards were only given to collective exhibits, and not to individual exhibitors, or for each variety of fruit shown. With regard to the vegetable display, it was admitted that the Canadian exhibit was greatly superior to any other. Both fruit and

vegetables won the highest praise from the jurors for variety, excellence, and quality; and in this connection the report of the British Consul is especially interesting.

Canada more than sustained at Chicago her splendid

Live Stock.

record at Philadelphia in 1876 in this department, the live stock and poultry exhibited having secured more

than one-half of the total prizes offered. In cattle, with 184 entries, Canada took 104 prizes, 17 medals; and 3 diplomas; against 532 entries of the United States, and 306 prizes and 13 medals. In horses, Canada had 96 entries, and 44 prizes, 2 gold medals, 19 medals, and 8 diplomas; the United States, 446 entries, 257 prizes, 6 gold medals, 12 medals, and 4 diplomas. In sheep, Canada, with 352 entries, secured 250 prizes, 5 silver cups, and 8 diplomas; against the United States' 478 entries and 193 prizes. In swine, Canada's 68 entries obtained 64 prizes, and the United States' 96 entries 67 prizes. In poultry and pet stock, Canada was awarded 501 prizes with 1,147 entries, and the United States 671 prizes with 2,453 entries. The grand totals were: Canada, 1,847 entries and 1,175 prizes; the United States, 4,005 entries and 1,494 prizes. This must be regarded as a very great success especially when the populations of the United States and Canada are taken into account. All the Canadian sheep and swine were bought by the Commissioner for Costa Rica.

Fish and Fisheries.

The committee of jurors considered the Canadian fish exhibit the best and most complete in the Exposition. Twenty-four individual exhibitors also obtained medals.

Mines and Mining.

No single exhibit in the mining building attracted more attention, and came in for more favourable comment, than the Canadian display; and the fact that there were 67 collective exhibits which took gold

medals and diplomas in competition with other countries, speaks highly for the variety and richness of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The collections of ornamental and precious stones were much admired, and orders were subsequently received from two of the leading manufacturing jewellers of New York. The nickel ore exhibits were mentioned as being higher in grade than any other shown at the Fair. Canadian copper also obtained a flattering award; and the fine exhibit of anthracite and bituminous coal from all the mines in the North-West Territories, now being worked, attracted a great deal of interest.

Machinery.

The machinery exhibit was a small one, but almost every exhibit took a prize, 43 gold medals and diplomas falling to the Dominion. Professor Thurston, chairman

of the jurors, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated, in an address, that in design, finish, and smoothness of working the general machinery shown by Canada was equal to anything shown; and that, as compared with the exhibit made in 1876 at Philadelphia, Canada had made greater relative progress in manufacturing, since that time, than any other nation taking part in the Exhibition.

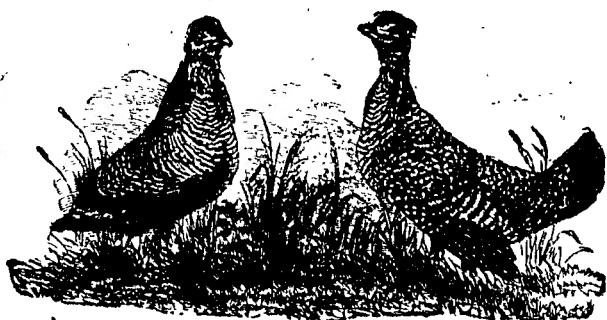
Transportation. In this department Canada obtained 30 medals and diplomas. The Canadian Pacific Railway train was referred to as the finest and most complete on exhibition, which reflects great credit on the position manufacturing enterprise has reached in Canada.

Manufactures. The great development in the industries of the Dominion is illustrated very aptly by the following return, taken from the census of 1891:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Number of establishments ...	49,923	75,768	25,845	51.8
Capital invested	\$165,302,623	\$353,536,817	\$188,534,194	114.0
Number of <i>employes</i>	251,935	367,865	112,930	44.43
Wages paid	\$59,429,002	\$99,762,441	\$40,333,439	67.86
Cost of raw material	\$179,918,593	\$255,983,219	\$76,064,626	42.3
Value of products	\$309,676,068	\$476,445,705	\$165,769,637	53.5

Canada had a most interesting exhibit of manufactures, which secured 124 awards, and drew an appreciative statement from the president of the jurors on textiles—a member of the Austrian Commission, and himself a manufacturer of high-grade cloths in Austria—to the effect that the progress made by textile manufacturers in Canada had been more rapid during the last five years than that of any other country showing industrial products. It will be remembered by many readers of these pamphlets that Canada's display of manufactured articles at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 attracted much attention.

The educational system of the Dominion has a world-wide reputation, and the exhibits in that department were naturally, therefore, an object of sustained interest throughout the course of the Exhibition. 191 awards were obtained by Canada. No better evidence of the excellence of the display can be had than that in a section supposed to be the smallest among the Canadian exhibits, such a large number of awards should have been secured.



PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

